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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 29, 1872 NO. 147.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Senator Brooke's Personal Explanation.

Process Issued for the Arrest of G. O. Evans.

D. C. Forney Sends a Deposition.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 28, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. Brooke Makes an Explanation.

Mr. Brooke made a personal explanation, as follows: It was generally known that during the last two weeks he had been but little in his seat, owing to his suffering with the "prevailing sickness," and he desired to say now that at no time during that period was he in a condition to be in the Chamber without being under the influence of stimulants; and he would further state that he had no doubt in his mind now that he was paired with the Senator from Somerset, Mr. Findlay, and that in violation of that pair he answered to his name and permitted the vote to be taken on Wednesday last. Now, when his body was in a comparatively healthy condition and the mind composed, it was a most imperative duty that he should make a statement of what transpired so far as he could recollect. On Wednesday, the 14th, he left this chamber, scarcely able to get to his room. As he passed out, feeling he would not be able to be here in the afternoon, he asked the Senator from Somerset [Mr. Findlay] to pair with him, which he readily agreed to. On the next morning the Speaker, hearing of his sickness, visited him and inquired if he was paired to whom he represented this fact, and in the morning the Speaker informed him that he had finally consented to continue the pair for that day, but objected to its continuance for any longer period. Subsequently he met the Senator from Cumberland [Weakley], and through him continued the pair. Of this he [Brooke] had no doubt, and yet he answered to his name. The inquiry was, why did he do that which, if knowingly and artfully done, would consign him to the contempt of all honest and honorable men? His answer was that at the time he answered he was utterly unconscious that he had been paired. In confirmation of this, he would state that when he came into this body on Wednesday last, and began to apply himself to preparing his calendar, he found that he had no recollection of anything that had transpired during the last week. He could not tell what bills had passed, what he had read in place, nor the condition of anything entrusted to his charge. He applied to the members of the House from his district, and especially to Mr. Harvey, to assist him, and he had even to apologize to the clerks in the transcribing room for his frequent interruptions. As he would answer at the great day, he protested that he was entirely innocent of any wrong motive or intention.

Messrs. Weakley, Graham, White and others sustained Mr. Brooke's position, and Mr. Wallace expressed himself satisfied with the explanation as honorable and honest, exculpating Mr. Findlay from all blame in not being in his seat on Wednesday.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Nagle, declaring the incompatibility of moneyed and salaried offices with any other offices in this Commonwealth, rendering a violation of the same on the part of State, United States, city or county officers in trust or otherwise subject to a fine of $100 to $1,000, and rendering the party ineligible to any office for five years.

By Mr. Graham, authorizing the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to purchase real estate in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

By Mr. Billingfelt, relating to the power of legislative committees in contempt cases, construing the act of 1829 to extend to compelling disclosures of violations of the election laws, and exempting parties making such disclosures from the penalties of the law.

The Evans Investigation.

Mr. Graham, chairman of the Evans investigating committee, said: I desire to state that the committee appointed to investigate the subject of the collection of war claims have made all due diligence to procure the presence of George O. Evans before the committee. Process has been duly issued, and I have been directed by the committee to ask the Speaker to issue a process for the said George O. Evans. I move that a process be issued by the Speaker for the arrest of George O. Evans. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Petriken moved to discharge the committee from the consideration of a bill abolishing the store order system in corporations, and securing the wages of laborers, that the Senate might take up the bill. Disagreed to, yeas 11, nays 13.

D. C. Forney Sends in His Deposition.

The following deposition was placed in the hands of the chairman investigating the Evans war claim collections yesteday afternoon, with the request that it be accepted as evidence in the case:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, }
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON. }

On the 23d day of February, A. D. 1872, before me, the subscriber, Commissioner of Deeds of the State of Pennsylvania for the District of Columbia, personally appeared D. C. Forney, and being duly sworn declared that he is a citizen of the United States, residing in said city, and publisher of a newspaper; deponent further says that he has read the testimony of Charles Wistar before a committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and that while it is substantially correct as regards deponent's statement to him, he [Mr. Wister] is mistaken as to so much as ascribes any payment of money to the deponent by Governor Geary on account of any transactions deponent had any financial transactions with Gov. Geary relating to this matter or any other matter whatever. Deponent further says that he did receive three thousand dollars from Mr. Gov. O. Evans, which was paid in different installments. D. C. FORNEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of February, A. D., 1872.

FRED. K. KOONES,
Commissioner of Deeds of the State of Pennsylvania for the District of Columbia.
[Seal.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House transacted no business to-day but the reading and passage of bills on first reading.

A Young Man Killed at Plymouth, Ohio, by a Falling Trunk.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, O., February 28, 1872.

Lafayette Seydel, son of Samuel Seydel, proprietor of the Bloom House, came to his death this morning in the following manner: He was taking a heavy trunk from the depot to the hotel in a light one-horse open buggy. The ground being frozen and the street rough, the trunk began to slide. He stopped and attempted to adjust it, when he lost his balance and fell to the ground, the trunk following and striking him on the head, crushing his skull. He lived about eight minutes.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Masonic building in Grand Haven, Mich., was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $3,000.

Three California stage robbers were tried and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.

A fire broke out in Bellaire, Ohio, Tuesday night at twelve o'clock, entirely destroying the shoe store and dwelling of A. Faupel and two frame buildings belonging to Thomas Reilly. A brick dwelling adjoining was badly damaged. Faupel's loss is from $6,000 to 7,000; insurance, $5,000 in Wheeling companies. Reilly's loss is about covered by insurance; dwelling damaged from $500 to $800; no insurance.

The funeral of the late Chief Justice Sprague, of California, took place at Sacramento yesterday.

The Japanese embassy gave Mayor Medill $,000 for the relief of the poor of Chicago.

The American Peace Society held a meeting in Baltimore on Tuesday night, to discuss the treaty of Washington. Reverdy Johnson made a speech of two hours' duration, in the course of which he said it was clear that the preferment of consequential claims by the United States before the Geneva convention was not contemplated by the High Commissioners of said British nation under the terms of the treaty; here were three modes of settling the matter: first, that England should consent to permit the claims to go before the Geneva commission, and if that decided it had jurisdiction of the question it would reject the claims; second, withdrawal of the claims by the United States (he would advise such withdrawal); and third, its postponement as a subject of future negotiation.

A man named Totten and his wife, residing xteen miles south of Council Bluffs, Iowa, ave been committed to jail to answer for causing the death of F. W. Canoult, who came o their house in a demented condition and hile there became a raving maniac. It is leged that the fatal injuries were inflicted in forts to restrain his violence.

It is stated that railroad trains running into ouncil Bluffs, Iowa, have been infested lately th confidence and three-card monte men.

Joshua L. Chamberlain, President of Bowin College, has been elected by a concurrent legislative vote Major General of the volunteer ilitia of Maine.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England will Admit the Competency of the Geneva Board to Consider Indirect Claims—Alliance Between Germany, Austria and Italy.

PARIS, February 28.—The diplomatic authorities here are confident that England will finally admit the competency of the Geneva board of arbitration to consider indirect claims. It is anticipated that the American reply will be quite as conciliatory as Earl Granville's note.

The German government has notified the French Minister of Finance that it will accept French anticipatory payment of 440,000,000 francs of the war indemnity, with a discount of five per cent. M. Pouyer Quertier will immediately pay the amount, thereby saving 20,000,000 francs.

Three more men-of-war have been fitted out to cruise in the British channel to guard the coast against a Bonapartist expedition.

An ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure has been tried for misappropriating 200,000 francs contributed by Lancashire operatives for the relief of France after the war.

It is rumored that the Prussian Ambassador at Paris is negotiating with the French Government for the return of Polish emigrants.

The Count de Chambourd was hissed by the populace at D'Ordrecht.

M. H. Fawnier has been nominated Minister to Rome.

The Assembly has rejected a bill, the object of which was to commit the Chamber to a movement for the payment of the war indemnity by voluntary subscriptions. During the debate Minister Le Franc showed that subscriptions were insufficient.

The *Patrie* asserts that the mission of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who is now in Rome, is to bring about an alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy.

New Russian Minister Coming.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 28.—Baron von Offenberg, the new Russian Minister to the United States, has left for America.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 28.—The European powers now having commercial treaties with France will shortly send to the Government at Versailles a protest against the imposition of tax on raw materials.

BERLIN, February 28.—The Thanksgiving service for the restoration of the Prince of Wales, at the English Church, in this city yesterday, was attended by Emperor William, members of the Royal family and diplomatists from abroad.

LONDON, February 28.—Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was present at the thanksgiving services at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday. The distinguished American divine was the recipient of especial honors from his brethren in the church.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 28.—The steamship Rhein has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, February 28.—The steamship Spain, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 28, 5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾. American bonds—5-208, 92, 91¾; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 92; 10-40s, 88¾.

PARIS, February 28.—Rentes 56f 72c.

FRANKFORT, February 28.—5-20s, 92, 95; 10-40s.

LIVERPOOL, February 28.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¾@11¾d. Red winter wheat 11s 9d@12s. Flour 26s7s. Corn 28s 6d.

CATHOLICS AND THE PRESS.

Remarkable Statement by Bishop Foley of Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 28.—Bishop Foley, last evening delivered a lecture before the Union Catholic Library Association. In his lecture he said that there was scarcely a book or paper published in this country which did not fling a sneer at their pending struggle to establish religion. It could do but little injury; but there was a more dangerous evil, for both the daily and weekly newspapers were spreading this poison. No paper was exempt from this charge. The Catholic religion had not a single friend among the daily newspapers, as they were continually making the most gross misstatements with regard to the doctrine of Infallibility, which had been occupying for several months the attention of the entire world. These statements were more or less created by the readers, though their falsity could be readily seen. The New York daily papers, with an aggregate circulation of about half a million, were spreading the poison, and each of these papers was read by two or three persons; besides this, the sectarian press was occupied in the same enterprise. This immense power was daily used against the religion.

THE OIL REGIONS.

New Wells at Parker's Landing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 28, 1872.

The Jamison Farm Oil Company, Parker's Landing, composed of William Parker, William Thompson, John H. Haines, Dr. A. W. Crawford and James P. Parker, tested Well No. 2, on their farm, and it is pumping fully one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day. They will test another two-to-morrow, which promises to be a large well.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 28, 1872.

NEWS GATHERINGS.

Eleven jurors have been obtained in the Hall case.

Fisk's horses, carriages, &c., were sold at auction to-day, about thirty horses bringing prices from $300 to $520. The total amount received was $50,000.

In the first fifteen suits against the Atlantic Mail Company, aggregate penalties amounting to $30,000, on allegations that cigars have been landed from its vessels without payment of duty, Judge Woodruff has given a decision in favor of the United States.

Ex-Judge Troy, of Brooklyn, has sued the Brooklyn *Eagle* for $10,000 for alleged libel.

Eight roughs of the Nineteenth street gang, who nearly murdered officer Tuffy on Sunday, were held for trial. One of them, named Clemens, is heir to $50,000 worth of real estate in the city, but his mother declines to bail him. Officer Tulley is still in a dangerous condition.

The steamship Algeria, for Europe to-day, takes $500,000 in specie.

United States District Attorney Davis has commenced suit against Naylor & Co., of this city, based on evidence furnished by Special Treasury Agent Frank E. Howe, charging that certain invoices were undervalued to them. The suit is brought to recover $200,000 by the Government. The District Attorney has given several months' time to Naylor & Co. to produce books from London, by which they claimed they would justify their action, but having submitted their explanations, Attorney Davis deeming them unsatisfactory, proceeded as above stated. This takes the case out of the hands of Special Agent Howe, and is considered a vindication of his action in the matter.

Arrived, the steamship City of Brooklyn.

Counsel sum up to-morrow in the preliminary Stokes trial.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of the Third ward, Philadelphia, held a meeting in favor of reform within the party, last Monday evening. The President W. H. Perpignan, explained that the object of the meeting was to check the corrupt practices gaining ground in the party organization. He said he understood that the local ticket was made out for the coming three years, and it was time this thing was stopped; that there was no need of going outside of the party to reform the municipal corruptions of the city. It could be done in the party, and now is the time for doing it. If the voters would stand firm and demand their rights all would be well. The following resolutions were adopted among others:

Resolved, That we protest against the action of the State Committee in instructing the State National Convention, regarding it as an unwise usurpation of a power that should reside in the people alone.

Resolved, That we call upon the Republican voters of the First Congressional district to unite with us in electing delegates to the National Convention.

The Erie County Republican Committee is called to meet on Tuesday, March 12, to select delegates to the State Convention.

The Republican County Convention, held at Middleburg, Snyder county, on Monday, named Captain W. H. Harding as Senatorial and Dr. B. F. Wagonseller as Representative delegate to the Republican State Convention, instructed to support Hon. A. B. Packer for Governor and General Allen for Auditor General, if a nomination for that office is made.

It is authoritatively announced that General Cass will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor, if tendered him.

The Washington *Reporter* of yesterday's date has the following: "Assuming that there will be an Auditor General to elect this fall, we take the liberty of suggesting the name of Col. John M. Thompson, of Butler, as a gentleman eminently qualified for the place, and whose nomination would give general satisfaction. Col. Thompson is widely and favorably known throughout the State as a gentleman of fine abilities, acquirements and character, and thoroughly acquainted with the wants and interests of the whole Commonwealth. In addition to his eminent qualifications in other respects, he was a gallant soldier, and would be warmly supported by the brave Pennsylvanians who wore the blue and followed the stars and stripes in the dark days of the rebellion. Being, moreover, an eloquent and forcible speaker, if assigned a place on the ticket, he would render efficient service on the stump in the ensuing campaign, and we therefore hope to see him nominated."

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on elections, reported adversely to the claim of Abbott to a seat from North Carolina.

Mr. CARPENTER, for himself and Rice, made a minority report in favor of Abbott.

Mr. COLE asked that the Senate dispose of the pending resolution, so as to open reports from the Committee on Appropriations.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution to investigate the alleged sales of arms to French agents. Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate. He said: Besides the unaccustomed interest which this debate has excited, I cannot fail to note that it has wandered from any original purpose of mine, and into fields which I have no desire to enter. I shall try to bring it back to the real issue, which I hope to present without passion or prejudice. And here, sir, I declare what is the only rule of my life, that in what I say to-day there shall not be a single word which is not prompted by the love of truth and a desire for justice. But I venture to ask you to remember that there is something on this planet besides the Senate or any Senator; something besides any high officials; something higher than any political party. I mean the good name of the American people and the purity of the Government, which must be saved from scandal. In this spirit and with this aspiration I speak to-day.

Mr. SUMNER then referred to late events in New York, and said there was a cry for reform now everywhere. Abuses had been developed in the ordnance office, and were the subject of universal scandal. It was time something should be done to arrest the suspicion thrown on our officials. His resolution had been met by various objections; he had been charged with introducing politics, and allusions were made to the Presidential election.

Mr. LOGAN interrupted, and asked that insults be permitted to occupy the cloak rooms.

Mr HAMLIN objected, saying that every field days in one session was enough. [Murmurs of disapprobation.]

Mr. SUMNER continued: He was earnest for reform in the civil service, and should always vote for every inquiry having that object in view. He had never heard of this this matter until weeks after the meeting of Congress, and then from a distinguished Native-born citizen, who has not been mentioned in the debate. He did not believe the introduction of the resolution would prejudice the German Emperor on the Sixty-fourth question, as the whole matter was known in Berlin long before the introduction of the resolution in the Senate.

He then referred to the Alabama claims, and said if our demands against England could not be prosecuted except at the expense of the purity of our Government, they were not worth the terrible price. He then turned to the pending resolution, saying that he represented the general question whether there is not sufficient reason for inquiring into the sale of arms during the French and German war. This naturally divided itself into two questions; first, relating to international duty, and second, relating to misfeasance on the part of our own officials, and involving what might be called the money question.

Mr. SUMNER discussed both these points at length, and said an investigation could not be refused without setting at defiance the rules of decency and common sense.

The question was then put on Mr. Trumbull's motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Conkling's amendment directing the committee to inquire whether any naturalized citizen or citizen had held unauthorized communication with any foreign government or its agents was adopted, and the motion was lost, yeas 19, nays 28. The Senate refused by a vote to reconsider were Messrs. Ferry, Logan, Sprague, Trumbull and West. Messrs. Sumner and Schurz did not vote at all.

Mr. HARLAN replied briefly to Mr. Sumner. He said all the so-called evidence introduced to justify an investigation was of French origin. He regretted to see Senator Sumner make this unprecedented attack upon the interest of the agent of a foreign power. He then discussed at length the history of the general order business, and will be reported to the House at an early day.

Another Constitutional Amendment.

The House Committee on Civil Service Reform will take up at its next meeting the Constitutional amendment proposed early in the session by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, authorizing Congress to enact laws by which postmasters and other minor and local officials may be elected by the people. The idea has been quite favorably received by members of the House, and the resolution in some modified form is likely to be favorably acted upon by the Committee.

The Chicago Relief Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee gave a final hearing to the Chicago delegation to-day. The arguments presented were fully anticipated in the dispatches of Tuesday. Senator Sherman said to-night that he did not believe it was possible to report a bill for a couple of days yet, as there were some particulars of the bill which the Committee desired to have explained among themselves. The opinions of the delegation seem to be divided as to the character of the bill to be reported. Senator Sherman himself to-day intimated that the Committee would report just such a bill as it did before, but another member of the Committee is authority for saying that Logan's bill would be reported back to the Senate. It is evident that the Finance Committee will yet have a pretty stormy time before they let the matter pass beyond their jurisdiction.

The Alabama Claims Case.

It may now be positively stated that our Government will refuse to modify the case of the Alabama claims, nor will accept of any compromise other than the award of the Geneva Conference, after an impartial presentation of the same. Secretary Fish's reply to Granville's note will be ready to be forwarded to England by Saturday.

The Fisheries Matter.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed not to bring up the bill to carry into effect the clauses of the Washington treaty relating to the fisheries until the pending questions in regard to the scope of the treaty are better defined.

The House Arms-Sale Investigation.

An attempt was made in the House to-day to so amend the resolution passed on Monday, directing an investigation into the circumstances attending the sales of arms as to leave out the clause which extended the inquiry to the real parties in interest, and so make it conform to the pending amendment in the Senate. Objection carried the matter over, and the order for a full investigation stands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1872.

PROTECTION TO THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

Mr. Schurz presented numerous memorials from various parts of the United States, with 10,467 signatures, transmitted from the city of Boston, protesting against any amendment to the Constitution incorporating therein a recognition of God or Jesus Christ, as tending to overthrow the great principle of religious liberty on which this government was originally founded.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS CALLED FOR.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called on the National banks to report their conditions at the close of business on the 27th inst.

A FAITHFUL OFFICER BURIED.

The Judges and officers of the United States Supreme Court this afternoon attended in a body the funeral of the late George Clark, colored doorkeeper of the Court-house, and who had charge of this department since 1838. He was aged seventy-two. Their attendance at the funeral was a mark of respect for an honest and faithful servant.

A large number of assistant assessors are being appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for thirty and sixty days, to assist in the assessment of taxes.

Death of Col. R. H. Nugent of Newcomerstown, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., February 28, 1872.

Col. R. H. Nugent, for many years connected with the Ohio canal, died here this morning, at one o'clock to-day. He had just arrived home, not being in the house over half an hour when he died. Disease of the heart was the cause.

Death of a Prominent Manufacturer in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 28.—William B. Castle, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens, died this morning. Deceased has been closely connected with the manufacturing interests of this city for the past thirty years, and has held many positions of honor and trust, both politically and in the mercantile world. At the time of his death he was President of the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company.

THE EVANS INVESTIGATION.

Flight of That Individual.

For some time past the Legislative committee to investigate the Evans defalcation have been endeavoring to get that gentleman before them to certify, which he had promised to do. It seems impossible, however, to get him to Harrisburg, so that the committee decided that to accommodate him they would come to this city. Yesterday it was ascertained that Evans was not sick, so intelligence was sent to his counsel, but this report was to the effect that that gentleman was in New York.

Then sent that the committee would get there to-day, but the counsel sent back word that he could not appear.

It was then found that Mr. Evans was absent in that city, and word was telegraphed to him, and he sent word back that he could not attend to his testimony before the committee this morning at the Continental Hotel, and these facts were related, whereupon Senator White moved that the committee give until Wednesday next for Mr. Evans to appear, and if he did not then do so, application would be made to the Senate for an attachment to bring him.

The committee then adjourned to meet this afternoon, when the matter will be further investigated.—*Phila. Day, 27th.*

trh

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, February 28.—A bill to prevent the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors came up in the Assembly this morning. An attempt was made to pass a substitute to the bill submitting it to a vote of the people, which was defeated. The bill then passed by a vote of fifty-six to thirty-nine. It will meet with determined resistance in the Senate, but will undoubtedly pass. The apportionment bill comes up in the Senate to-day.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, February 28.—The Senate yesterday ordered a bill engrossed for the payment of four per cent. on two-thirds of the unfunded debt, and four per cent. on the whole of consolidated debt of the State on the first of April. Parties applying for this payment of interest will be required to surrender the coupons and receive therefor the four per cent. interest on the non-interest bearing certificate for the two per cent. unpaid, which is claimed to be due by West Virginia as her share of the interest on the public debt. The House has resolved to extend its session thirty days, to perfect bills relating to the debt.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, February 28.—The House passed a bill to-day abolishing capital punishment. The Senate passed a bill providing for the registry of all bonds with the State Auditor. Five hundred and twelve bills have been introduced in the House and one hundred and fifty-eight in the Senate, and still there are coming. Yesterday was the last day members can draw pay, and many say they will go home Saturday, adjourned or not.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 28.—In the House the following bills were passed: Senate bill to allow $10,000 as the maximum of damages that may be recovered from railroad companies as compensation for causing death by wrongful act, neglect or default; House bill compelling lessees of railroads to light the same within the corporate limits of cities and villages. Bills were introduced providing for a new commission for rearranging Morgan raid claims; to prevent further leasing and consolidation of railroads except to form continuous lines of road, the tax of lessees according to the amount of oil produced the previous year; to repeal the interest law of 1848, so that when usurious rates of interest are paid no part thereof shall be recovered.

In the Senate, a bill providing that the putative father of an illegitimate child, confined in jail for not complying with the sentence of the court, shall not be entitled to benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, was passed.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A Stormy Day in the House.

Hard Fight Over a Land Grab.

Another Constitutional Amendment.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS CASE.

Our Government Will Accept of No Compromise.

Reports of National Banks Called For

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON D. C., February 28, 1872.

Stormy Session in the House.

The House to-day had one of the stormiest sessions of the winter over the bill to revive the St. Croix and Bayfield land grant. Messrs. Eldridge and Rust, of Wisconsin, succeeded in ordering the previous question and cutting off all debate upon the bill, and thus necessitated its opponents to adopt filibustering tactics to prevent a vote upon it. For three hours the time of the House was consumed in calling the yeas and nays upon dilatory motions, and finally, in sheer exhaustion, the House adjourned, leaving the bill pending. The fight on behalf of the bill was contested most desperately. It is claimed that the most powerful lobby which has been here this session were on the floor of the house while the bill was under consideration, working among members to secure its passage. About one-third of the Democratic members, under Eldridge's lead, supported the bill from the start. The lobby openly boast that the bill shall be passed to-morrow over all obstacles.

The Senate Takes a Hand, Too.

The Senate also had its land job, in the shape of a bill extending the time for the completion of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road, which will have the effect of keeping settlers off a wide belt of valuable lands until the railroad company gets ready to extend its road through them. Pomeroy undertook to carry the bill through, and Ginery Twitchell of the House, was on the floor of the Senate to help by lobbying among the Senators. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, insisted upon its going over, and although Pomeroy and Twitchell both went to his seat to induce him to yield, he refused, and the job was delayed at least one day.

Still Another.

The bill of Lowe, of Kansas, granting a strip of land five miles wide and three hundred miles long, for a military and post road from Walnut river, Kansas, to Main Cashe river, Texas, was under consideration by the House Postal Committee to-day. Lowe could not make the necessity for such a grant very clear to the Committee, and every member expressed opposition to the measure. The grant asked for amounts to nine hundred and sixty thousand acres.

Steamship Subsidy Bill.

The Amsterdam and New Zealand Steamship Subsidy bill, granting half a million dollars annually to the Webb line of steamers for thirteen round trips annually, has received the approval of the House Committee on Commerce, only two members, Messrs. Holman and Kerr, dissenting, and will be reported to the House at an early day.

Another Constitutional Amendment.

The House Committee on Civil Service Reform will take up at its next meeting the Constitutional amendment proposed early in the session by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, authorizing Congress to enact laws by which postmasters and other minor and local officials may be elected by the people. The idea has been quite favorably received by members of the House, and the resolution in some modified form is likely to be favorably acted upon by the Committee.

The Chicago Relief Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee gave a final hearing to the Chicago delegation to-day. The arguments presented were fully anticipated in the dispatches of Tuesday. Senator Sherman said to-night that he did not believe it was possible to report a bill for a couple of days yet, as there were some particulars of the bill which the Committee desired to have explained among themselves. The opinions of the delegation seem to be divided as to the character of the bill to be reported. Senator Sherman himself to-day intimated that the Committee would report just such a bill as it did before, but another member of the Committee is authority for saying that Logan's bill would be reported back to the Senate. It is evident that the Finance Committee will yet have a pretty stormy time before they let the matter pass beyond their jurisdiction.

NARCOTIC POISONING.

Coroner's Inquest on the body of Henrietta Seitz—What the Physicians have to say About Narcotic Poisoning—Verdict of the Jury.

Yesterday morning the jury empanelled in the case of Henrietta eitz Swho died suddenly at Etna on last Sunday morning, met at the office of Coroner West, when the investigation was continued.

The first witness called was the father of the deceased who testified that his daughter was nearly 16 years of age. On last Thursday she had been to visit a sick woman, and on coming home complained of feeling very ill. Dr. Marquis was called and administered medicine. On Saturday the deceased was a great deal worse and witness went for Dr. Marquis but he was not at home; he then called on Dr. McBride. The latter enquired into the symptoms and perscribed morphia for the patient; subsequently Dr. Marquis arrived and the two physicians remained with the girl until she was dead.

Mrs. Sarah Eisner was the next witness. She described the treatment of the deceased and the effort made by them to restore her to consciousness after Dr. Marquis had given her the last dose of medicine.

Philip Weltz, and Fred. Sauer testified to the condition of deceased before her death.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. T. K. McBride sworn—Am a practicing physician in the borough of Etna; was called to see deceased at half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon by Mr. Seitz. The patient had belong to Dr. Marquis, and I was called in his absence; found a great many persons with the patient, and a good deal of excitement in the room; found the patient suffering from violent pain, and screaming at the top of her voice; it took four persons to keep her in bed; inquired into the nature of the case and of the treatment; they told me that she had taken the last of Dr. Marquis's medicine the day or evening before; found that he had been giving her a simple, cooling medicine through the day; found that she was suffering from functional derangement, and concluded that the pains were of a neurahic character; gave her a dose of morphine; at about fifteen minues before four o'clock; gave her what I supposed to be a full quarter of a grain; ordered a hot foot-bath at the same time; she was so restless that the bath could not be satisfactorily administered; expected the medicine to relieve the pain in half an hour. At the end of that time could see no change; gave her a full eighth of a grain at that time; in the course of thirty-five or forty minutes found no change; the medicine had no effect, and the family expressed dissatisfaction; examined the case critically and administered another eighth of a grain of morphia; told the parents that I would not risk giving her any more medicine until Dr. Marquis came, as I thought she had enough. In about six o'clock came and found he made a brief examination of the case, and I told him all the particulars of my administration of medicine, and the apparent absence of effect; told him it was possible I had given her three-quarters of a grain; he said he had seen her and saw the medicine was having no effect; so we would give her

A DOSE OF HYDRATE OF CHLORAL;

told him that the medicine I had given would indoubtedly have more or less effect eventually, and recommended that the dose of chloral be not too large; he went into the next room and I followed, he said to me, "we will give her a dose that will quiet her and relieve this pain;" the hydrate of chloral was in a bottle, the doctor emptied some of the chloral into a bottle containing a little water, a portion of the chloral dissolved and this the doctor estimated the dose at fifteen grains; I cannot say how large the dose was, but think it was over fifteen grains; we went into the adjoining room, and I left Dr. Marquis there and came into town; heard nothing more of the case until about eight o'clock, at which time Mr. Seitz called and stated that his daughter was very low, and that Dr. Marquis would not come to take me out; when we arrived found her in a comatose condition; ordered whisky to bathe her limbs; found that it had no effect on her; Dr. Marquis prepared a hypodermatic injection of sulphate atropia, which was used in the left arm; ordered an electric battery, and used it also; in the meantime gave her another injection of the atropia; we stopped then and continued the battery and friction; remained until fifteen minutes before she died; Dr. Marquis was sleeping and I awoke him.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Q—What caused death? A—She died from narcotic poison; she had symptoms of narcotic poisoning, viz: coma, small quick pulse, ghastly appearance, the pupil of the eye slightly contracted; the choral was not given entirely with my consent; the patient was Dr. Marquis' and my consent or opinion was not asked; I recommended a small dose, if chloral was to be given; I told the doctor that his presence alone would have a good effect, and I did not think any more medicine was needed; the usual dose of chloral, when no previous medicine has been given, is from ten to fifteen grains; if other narcotics have been administered it is a question whether it should be given at all; had nothing but my own judgment by which to decide how much morphia I gave; have given it hundreds of times, and could estimate it with great accuracy; gave the morphia from a package that had not been opened since I obtained it; used none of that package afterwards; this morning I had the morphia that remained weighed, and found that I administered half a grain to the patient; at one time after the chloral was administered, the patient's respirations went down to eight or nine; they subsequently increased, under the action of the galvanic battery, and after the hypodermic injections.

ANOTHER DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. W. V. Marquis sworn—Reside in Etna borough, and am a practising physician there; was called first to see deceased on Thursday, and found her suffering from a cold contracted a day or two before, this produced difficult menstruation, from which she suffered; her system was generally disordered, but she suffered chiefly from paroxysms of severe pain in the head, back and limbs; prescribed four powders, each containing calomel, Dover's powder and capsicum, to be taken four hours apart; called the next morning and found that three of the powders had been taken; her general condition was somewhat improved, and I ordered the powders discontinued; ordered a mild cathartic, which was administered; the next morning (Saturday) at about half-past ten, her condition was very much improved; on Thursday night her father had been to see me and told me that she was suffering great pain; I made a preparation containing fifteen grains of hydrate of chloral to be prepared and taken whenever the pain was particularly severe; she experienced great relief from this, the friends said, on Saturday morning I ordered no more to be taken unless the pain was very severe, and then to administer the chloral as before; this was the treatment of the case until Dr. McBride was called; when I received the summons Saturday evening I went to the house and found Dr. McBride there, and

THE GIRL SUFFERING GREAT PAIN.

Dr. McBride told me that he had given three doses of morphia, the last one about an hour before I arrived; examined the patient briefly, and I could find no evidence of any effects whatever from the morphia; was in favor of using chloral in all such cases prepared as before; found the patient sinking rapidly; the chloral, dissolved it in water and administered it; he assented, or at all events did not dissent, he fell asleep two or three minutes after taking the medicine; examined the patient and found the pulse irregular, a symptom which had been unusual in her case had not anticipated anything serious before, but waited developments now; later the breathing became more irregular, then the pupils dilated, and she came feebler and more irregular; became somewhat alarmed and prepared to resist the effects of the morphia; went to the office and prepared a solution of atropia; Dr. Marquis became more in alarm, and I hastened away without waiting for the atropia to dissolve perfectly; administered two hypodermic injections of the atropia, and in about half an hour later found a portion of his head in the immediate vicinity of his auricular organ, without cause. Thomas alleges that he was repeatedly struck in his handlady about a board bill, when Eichelman interfered with the result stated. The "cuffer" was held to bail for a hearing.

STICK to the truth; be honest; be industrious. Never drink anything but Pier Dannals & Co.'s bottled ale and porter and you are bound to succeed. trhs

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT Cook, unbermaid, at No. 113 Center avenue. References required.

WANTED—SINGERS—A NUMBER OF Singers possessing good voices and persons attractive, for a Concert Troupe. Also, a live Business Manager and Agent. Address, with full particulars, Manager, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM—Without board, by a gentleman, near Female College. Address "Manager," Postoffice.

WANTED—MOULDER—AN EXPERIENCED Moulder for a Foundry in Maryland married man preferred. Must have a knowledge of general Foundry work, Plow and Mill Casting, etc., and must understand management of Cupola. Steady employment offered. Address, stating terms, &c., T. P. R., Commercial office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHE. About 30 or 36 inches swing. Address W. H. H. NIVLING, Tyrone, Blair county.

WANTED—SITUATION—A MAN OF one year's business experience, understanding Book keeping, having a good acquaintance in the city, and such as will afford a moderate salary for a small family. Abundant reference can be furnished if required. Address Y., at this office.

WANTED—AGENT—A MAN TO SOLICIT orders for a No. 1 Cloth and Cassimere House. Rough Stock. Must have satisf

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1872.

THE prices of nails have been advanced twenty-five cents per keg.

THE State Senate Committee on the contested election case of Col. McCLURE against Mr. HENRY W. GRAY, the sitting member of the Fourth Senatorial District, is in session in Philadelphia, and has broken ground in the investigation, which it is to be hoped will be made as searching and exhaustive as possible, to the end that justice may be accomplished, no matter who is helped or harmed thereby.

THERE are said to be indications at Washington that the fishery clause of the Washington Treaty will fail to go into operation because of the failure of the legislation by Congress needed to give effect to it. The Boston *Traveller* says that the uncertainty in reference to its fate has been a cause of much anxiety to the fishermen of New England, but it states that it has assurances that they can now make their arrangements for the season with no danger that the free exportation of fish from the Provinces will affect their profits.

THE Democratic journals of the country are trying to extract comfort from the fact that the Missouri State Republican Convention left its delegates to the Philadelphia Convention uninstructed. In this they profess to see indices of discordancy and conflict with the apparently prevailing purpose of the Republican party as regards the Presidential succession. If these journals will be good enough to recollect that the Convention in question passed an unanimous resolution expressive of "unwavering confidence in the integrity, patriotism and zealous devotion to the public interests," of the Administration, and that it pledged a hearty support to the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, whoever he might be, they will be heartily welcome to whatever encouragement they can draw from the other quarter. Strange, that so dry a dug should be clung to with so desperate a grip.

FOLLOWING the recent example of Wisconsin, the Iowa Legislature has now passed resolutions in favor of the postal telegraph system. Some natural hesitancy as to the adoption of the plan was of course to be looked for upon its first recommendation, partly because of the great extent of our territory, and the paucity of our population in certain sections, and partly because of the considerable expense which the extinction of the rights of the present companies would involve. The adoption of the system is only a question of time, however. The first two objections were for many years urged against all ameliorations of the postal service, while the successful experience of European countries is a sufficient answer to the third. If government may rightfully conduct the Postoffice Department, and extend its support to railroads and steamship companies, there would certainly seem to be no reason in the world why it should not, for any real or alleged public utility, buy up by amicable bargain, and operate the telegraph wires of the country. The people of the country are beginning to see these matters in their proper light, and we expect that the action of Wisconsin and Iowa will be imitated by a number of other States before long.

THE nomination of Mr. SETH J. COMLY as Collector of the port of Philadelphia, judging from the cordial manner in which it is received by the press of that city, is an eminently fit and proper selection, and one which reflects credit upon the appointing power, and promises the happiest results. The *Press* says of Mr. COMLY—and a similar spirit pervades the other papers in their notice of the appointment:

"In the representative of no party belonging neither to the house of York nor of Lancaster—neither to Capulet nor Montague—a broad, genial, fearless Republican—a merchant without soil, a gentleman without dishonor, a friend without fail. We greet him with the more heartiness because we know he will administer the office in the best interests of the city and of the Republican party. With his knowledge of our commerce, external and internal; with his large leisure, and his entire abstinence from the party struggles of the past, he will be enabled, as the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, not simply to contribute to the augmentation of our wealth, but to the establishment of our reputation abroad."

It seems to be generally understood that Mr. COMLY was appointed upon the sole grounds of fitness for the discharge of the duties of the office, and without any reference to the purposes or wishes of "managing" politicians, who are said to be the only persons by whom the appointment is not regarded with complacency.

THE New York "General Order" monopoly is now virtually at an end. The new plan for the management of the business, prepared by a joint committee of warehousemen and Custom House officers, appointed for that purpose by the Collector, acting under instructions from Washington, was submitted on Tuesday to the committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce, by whom it will be presented to that body for its approval. The next regular meeting of the Chamber takes place on Thursday of next week, when action will probably be taken on the report. Under the new rules, the most experienced and responsible warehouse proprietors, and the most competent custom's officers, were employed while importers of every class of merchandize have been freely and repeatedly consulted. If any delay should occur in putting the new plan into operation, the responsibility will rest upon the Chamber of Commerce, whose action the Collector is now compelled to await. One thing, it is urged, has been lost sight of in all this discussion about "general Orders" goods, which is this, that they are unclaimed goods, and belong to the government, and the government only. The government is liable for their safe custody, and it is claimed should alone have the right to designate where they should be placed.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S bill to establish a record of naturalization in the State Department, is a measure of more than ordinary practical importance, and it is to be hoped may receive from Congress the careful and impartial consideration which it deserves. The measure provides that all declarations of intention to become citizens, and all actual naturalizations, shall be entered and kept for reference at the State Department. The Courts of the various States are required to forward the naturalization papers they issue, to the State Department for record; and the Department is to give certified copies of naturalization certificates to persons who may have lost them, and to publish every year a list of all the naturalizations granted. It is held that the necessity of this measure arises from the frequent loss of certificates of naturalization, and the imperfect manner in which the records of courts authorized to grant such certificates are kept, and from the floods of fraudulent naturalization papers which are issued in some of the large cities just before important elections. In view of the dignity of citizenship, the priceless value of a pure ballot box, and the enormous evils and mischiefs which have already arisen from the loose manner, to characterize it by no severer term, in which the business of naturalizing foreigners has too often and in too many quarters been conducted, it would seem that the measure in question should commend itself to the support of Congress without respect of party.

THE growing probability that the controversy with Great Britain regarding the claims for inferential damages, will be settled in a satisfactory manner by the agreement of England to the submission of those claims to the Geneva arbitrators, while it will disappoint some, will probably at heart gratify the great body of the people of both countries. To show to what an extent the mere apprehension of difficulty with this country affected the English money market, it is sufficient to point out that since the beginning of last month the decline in eight of the leading English railway stocks has averaged nearly six and one-half per cent. The *Economist*, an excellent authority upon the subject, estimates the losses resulting from the depression of home and foreign securities at several times the amount required to cover the direct Alabama claims, and this view is also concurred in by the *Daily News*, which further points out that England will always be liable to convulsions of a similar kind until the pending questions are definitively settled. It is evident that those who have the most direct interest in the condition of the money market are undergoing a considerable change of view concerning the matter. Now let both countries remember and act upon the admirable sentiment expressed by Lord NORTHCOTE at the farewell dinner of the Commissioners in New York: "It is more graceful in a great nation to yield than to contend for an extreme right"—and all will be well.

A SHORT time ago many hopeful anticipations of the downfall of extravagance in female apparel were excited in this country by the announcement that an anti-fashion society had been founded in Berlin under the auspices of the Empress of Germany. Her Majesty, it was reported, had given the society a present of a thousand dollars, and one of the first objects to be accomplished was the invention of a style of female dress at once modest, becoming and cheap. More delusive hopes than those just referred to were never cherished, if late reports are true. A Berlin magazine has taken this American statement as the foundation for some remarks, which imply despair in the writer of any reform in feminine attire to be inaugurated in the German capital. "To our knowledge," he says, "no such society exists, and what is much more lamentable, there is not a single sign visible that the women either individually or collectively are concerned to free themselves from the domain of the French fashions." Thus, it appears, Paris is destined still to regulate the taste of the world, even her proud conqueror being content to accept her laws as of old. The French find no difficulty in accounting for the fact, referring it to the superiority of Parisian taste, whose laws are so manifestly just and founded on eternal fitness and truth that even enemies are unable to resist them. The subject is worthy of a more careful and thorough investigation than it has ever received. True, HERR TEUFELSDROCK has treated the topic in his profound and somewhat fantastic way, but his discussion is in other respects unadapted to the present times.

GERMAN OFFICERS.

When a boy, on account of his extraordinary virtues, has the fortune or misfortune to become the paragon of a village or a school, it is not surprising that his companions, and especially his enemies, keep a sharp eye upon his character and proceedings, with a view to retaliatory criticism. Since the close of the Franco-German war, it has become a fashion among French army reformers to use German officers in general as in certain respects models of what French officers should endeavor to become. While, upon the whole, rather hating than admiring these paragons, the reformers contrast their skill in languages, geography and history, and their devotion to intellectual pursuits, with the ignorance and frivolity of French military men. In reference to the deficiencies of the latter there can be no reasonable doubt. While in the French army which marched for the subjugation of Germany, there were, of course, many admirably qualified officers, abundant testimony proves that even among those of high rank there was a deplorable degree of ignorance concerning subjects which it was most important for them to know. Whether as the consequence of the defeats of the war, or of the stimulating influences of Teutonic example, or both working together, an authority worthy of attention assures us that a thorough reform has been entered upon, not only in the great military schools, but in the service, and that in the course of a few years French officers will be as conspicuous for intellectual accomplishments as they have usually been conspicuous for bravery. But we have slightly deviated from our purpose, which was briefly to report some criticisms touching the German paragons, by a writer who, though thoroughly French in spirit, seems to have looked at his subject without much prejudice. M. J. J. WEISS, probably an Alsatian, professes to have been much among German officers, not only in the occupied provinces, but in Berlin, Munich and elsewhere in Germany. "The Commune," he says, "made me live among them. Wretched Commune! I forgive it everything except the abominable feeling of security and consolation which, in spite of myself I experienced, when fleeing from Paris by the porte de Charenton. I saw the first Bavarian helmet." M. WEISS says he never remarked that the German officers pass their lives in the libraries, or that they have less relish than Frenchmen of the same class for the idleness of the Casino. While a limited class are, no doubt, all that Major STOFFEL has represented them to be, M. WEISS was never able to discover that the average officer of troops is remarkable for the extent or exactness of his instruction. Judging their knowledge of their own language by their skill in the composition of anonymous notes, orders, requisitions, &c., it does not enlist admiration; indeed, not seldom there are indications of rustiness in the complicated rules of syntax, and especially in the relation betwixt the verb and its subject. Their French, it seems, is still more open to criticism; it would seem, somewhat "after the school of Stratford atte Bow." Waxing exceeding bold, M. WEISS even points out a violation of idiom in a French letter which must have been indited by some member of the German *Etat Major*, perhaps by the mighty paragon, MOLTKE himself. In the letter of December 5, 1870, by which General MOLTKE informed General TROCHU of the French defeat at Orleans, a verb was used in the future where the present was required by the inexorable law of the language. "If your Excellency shall judge (*jugera*)," etc., instead of "If your Excellency judges," etc. A slip which proves that even a German staff officer is not always perfect in French!

These slight criticisms give force and emphasis to the writer's testimony concerning the conduct of the Germans in the occupied departments. "That which is most worthy of being remarked in the German officers is not their general instruction; it is their moral deportment and education. The fact must be recognized because it is true, apart from those accidents which, after a war so terrible, inevitably arise from the contact of the conquerors and the conquered, apart from that which is rigorous and cruel in the mere presence of the foreigner in the invaded country, their attitude does not justify any of those sanguinary complaints which are too often met with in the journals of Paris." This is the impartial testimony of M. WEISS, who goes on to say that he has investigated many of the raw head and bloody bones narratives which have been published, and has not found one of them true. "I have sought for the ogre in the occupied departments but have not found him."

A NUMBER of the principal importers of the country have united in calling the attention of Congress to the unequal rates at which foreign currencies are at present reduced to United States dollars and cents, gold, in the Custom Houses of the country, with a view to having a more uniform rate established. Goods invoiced in sterling money pay a higher rate of duty than the same goods would pay if it were invoiced in French francs or Prussian thalers, and there are other currencies which are also undervalued. The franc of France and Belgium is reduced to United States gold dollars on the basis of 18 6-10 cents gold to the franc. The pound sterling of Great Britain is rated as equivalent to four dollars and eighty-four cents, gold. ($4 84.)

£100 sterling is equivalent to.....$484 gold.
£100 sterling is equivalent to.....2,500 francs.
2,500 francs are equivalent to.....$469 gold.

The difference in favor of the invoice of francs is fifteen, or three per cent., so that an invoice in sterling pays three per cent. more duty than the same would pay if it were invoiced in francs. So with regard to the Prussian thaler. In both these currencies illustrations are given to show that the rates for conversion into United States dollars and cents, gold, are far below their commercial value in exchange, while the sterling is rated at a fair equivalent, as can be readily seen by taking the rates of exchange quoted by bankers drawing on Europe; thus not only causing a loss to the United States, but an unfair discrimination against sterling; and, when considering the large proportion of valuable goods paying thirty-five per cent. to sixty per cent. duty *ad valorem* coming from the continent of Europe, the proportion of loss to the United States is still greater. It is held that action should be taken by Congress for the proper adjustment of these inequalities, and providing for the conversion of the currencies so undervalued into United States gold at a rate which will not involve a loss to the country.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* has just made up its annual statistics of anthracite coal sent to market in the year 1871. The aggregate is given at 13,365,501 tons for the whole year, against 15,288,437 in 1870, and 13,651,747 tons in 1869. For 1868 the product was 13,409,016 tons, for 1867 12,650,571 tons, for 1866 12,379,480 tons, and for 1865 9,501,500 tons. From these aggregates, which are carefully made up from authentic figures, it appears that the product has been much less impaired than might have been expected. This is the more gratifying as it will be remembered that the great object for which the strike was organized was to stop the increase of the annual product and to keep it for ever within narrow inadequate limits, in order that the men might earn better wages, and that coal might command higher prices. The *Journal* also gives some interesting statistics as to the number of men employed in connection with the mines of the anthracite region. The total number is 52,227; and the number of steam engines employed is 1,503, with a total power of 66,780 horses.

THE subscription for the deliverance of the national territory is progressing with extraordinary spirit in France. All sorts of new ways of making money are proposed by the journals which advocate the patriotic movement. A female correspondent of the *Moniteur Universel* suggests an ingenious plan. She proposes to add to voluntary gifts of jewels the earnings of the whole female population of France. "Let us put a stop," says she, "to this savage fashion, let blood be shed for our country, but let no wounds be inflicted in order to place a jewel therein. Let all be given, from the enamelled gold button of the workwoman to the clusters of rubies, of pearls, of brilliants. Seeing a woman without earrings will soon elicit the respectful remark, 'That is a woman of France.'"

IN response to a communication relative to assessing the tax upon gas produced from gasoline by the "Solar gas generation," the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that inasmuch as some doubt exists as to whether gas produced from gasoline by the various machines now in use is a manufacture, assessors have been instructed not to assess the tax on gas when so produced by private individuals for their own use.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Kentucky hotel keeper has had constructed recently a mammoth ice chest for keeping fresh and cool during the summer season his stocks of butter, vegetables, meat, &c. The sides of the chest are filled with feathers, which are said to be superior to the material ordinarily used for this purpose.

If a Bible in a devout man's pocket stop the bullet of the assassin and saves the life of the worthy individual, it is as a clear case of Providential interference as can easily be found; but how about the case which occurred in Chelsea, Mass., the other day? A burglar engaged in his nefarious professional pursuits, was saved from harm by precisely the same means.

The gorges have all gone out of the Mississippi, and the river is now open to the Gulf for the year. This will be good news to the West. Now all will be activity and bustle. Freight will move forward lively. Money will flow into the banks; produce, provisions, breadstuffs and merchandise will be greatly accelerated in motion, and busy times, and therefore good times, will come to all.

Corn cobs are one of the richest of the vegetable products in potash. So rich are they in alkali that in new countries the ashes are sometimes used as a substitute for saleratus.

A Connecticut tobacco firm is going to try a new plan for curing the 1871 crop. Ordinarily, in that climate, it would not be fit for use till after the hot months, say in September. They have conceived the idea of shipping a cargo to a warm climate, where it will get the same degree of heat in December, January and February that it would here in June, July and August, and accordingly they made early purchases of some of the finest crops of 1871 tobacco, green and in the valley, and shipped it to a port near Havana. The value of the tobacco thus shipped is about $100,000, and those in charge report it as curing finely.

It is predicted that the land in the Northwest burned over last fall, will be covered, this season, with a species of cotton plant, called botanically epilobium, but vulgarly fire-weed. It is claimed that the plant is capable of being used for the same purpose as cotton. Candle and lamp wicks have been made out of it, and ropes which bore as much weight as cotton ropes of the same size. Carded and spun, it is said to make excellent yarn. It will also make good batting, and the finest of paper, being almost equal to silk for this purpose.

In consequence of the change made in the interest laws of Kentucky, money for investment is much more easily secured than it was a few months since. One representative of Eastern capitalists has recently loaned $250,000 on real estate in Louisville.

Judging by present indications, Gilmore could get forty thousand singers for his Boston jubilee as easily as the limited number of twenty thousand. Already ten thousand singers have applied for a place in the big chorus. Boston alone is expected to furnish three thousand voices. Most of the music of the fifty pieces to be sung will be ready for delivery within a week, and rehearsals will begin at once all over the country. The price of season tickets to the jubilee, admitting one person to eighteen rehearsals and eighteen concerts, has been placed at fifty dollars, and tickets are already selling rapidly.

While the "poor whites" of the late slave States have an intense prejudice against free schools and popular education, the colored people, both old and young, show a wonderful zeal in the pursuit of learning. When the first Missouri colored regiment was disbanded the officers and men founded an educational institution at Jefferson City, Mo., known as the Lincoln Institute, which is open to all, without regard to color, creed, age or sex. The members of the regiment contributed $5,000 at once toward the establishment of the school, and the amount has since been increased to $25,000. There are now one hundred and fifty-six pupils in the institution, which is under the charge of an ex-captain of the regiment.

Quite a fraternization of sects was brought about by the Chicago fire. A Jewish and Presbyterian congregation use alternately the Second Presbyterian Church. The Universalists, by courtesy of a Jewish congregation, worship in a synagogue. An Episcopalian and Presbyterian audience each assemble on Sunday where on other days the minstrels and drama hold sway.

And now comes Wisconsin. A stringent law, making liquor-sellers responsible for mischief wrought, constructed on the Ohio and Illinois models, was passed last week in the Assembly. In a year, it is probable, all the Western States will be in line.

ELECTRICITY, having by this time undergone a pretty thorough training in civilizaiton, is now to be made an errand boy. A company is about to be organized in New York whose aim is to bring the present popular fire-alarm system, in a modified form, into every man's house. Offices are to be established in various central localities, and are to be connected with the different houses by wires, as the office of a hotel is connected with the hotel-rooms. The charge for laying the wire is to be only two dollars and fifty cents for each house. At the offices will be kept a large staff of messengers, who will at once answer any signal, and for fifteen cents do an errand. The notice is given by turning a "key" once. Turning it twice will give the alarm of burglars at the nearest police station, and turning it three times will send the alarm of fire to the nearest engine-house. If the scheme can be made practical—as there seems no reason to doubt it can be—it will, unquestionably, be of equal benefit to its managers and customers.

IT will be recollected that the Supreme Court lately decided against what was known as the Drake Amendment, "holding that Congress has no constitutional power to define or control the effect of a pardon granted or amnesty offered by the President. The Court of Claims, which was concerned in this decision, acting upon the opinion of the Supreme Court, has recently, in one of the numerous cotton cases, acted in pursuance of it, holding that the President's proclamation of December 25, 1868, wiped out all offenses, and if the person affected lived in a district not in insurrection, the law presumed his loyalty, and he therefore needs no pardon. The Drake amendment, now pronounced unconstitutional, was a virtual bar to suitors, notwithstanding the production of proof as to pardon and amnesty, unless at the time of receiving the same the recipients protested they had been guilty of alleged disloyal acts.

WHEN the report first reached Berlin that Great Britain could not accept the construction which our Government had put upon the Washington Treaty, there was a sudden and singular panic upon the Stock Exchange. For an hour or so it was almost impossible to ascertain what was the day's price of any particular public security. Nobody wanted to buy, and everybody wanted to sell. For the very best home railway shares one stock broker took five per cent. less than his neighbor at the same moment was refusing. United States bonds and other American stocks could not be sold at all. The only stocks that kept steady and firmly, and even fetched higher prices, were Prussian State obligations and German municipal loans. At one o'clock, with the very stroke of the clock, the panic subsided almost as suddenly as it arose.

WITHIN the past two or three weeks several meetings of the leading citizens of St. Louis have been held for the purpose of devising means for inducing foreign capitalists to invest in Missouri, and more particularly in the mineral lands of the State. There is no doubt that the State and the whole country would be greatly benefitted by any project which would induce foreign or home capital to develop its vast mineral deposits, and any movement giving promise of the result should meet with the approval of its citizens; but it is not easy to perceive how any foreign capitalist can be induced to send money there for the investment in the purchase and development of mineral lands, so long as the laws of the country prevent aliens from acquiring a title to real estate, until they shall have made a declaration of their intention to become citizens of the United States.

The peach-growers of Delaware have held a caucus. The have counted the peach buds left unharmed by the late frosts, and have made up their minds that there will be just half a crop this coming season, with perhaps not half a bushel to a bushel over. These gentlemen, as a rule, are not very exact in their calculations. Last year they said we were to have no peaches; it will be recollected there never was such a crop known, and it is more than probable that the supply this year will be sufficient for any reasonable demand.

It has been quite conclusively demonstrated that the soil and climate of our Southern States and California are exactly adapted to the growth of Ramie, and that all that is required to make the culture of that staple a leading industry, is a suitable machine for dressing and preparing the plant for market. The New Orleans *Picayune* says that such a machine is now in operation, doing its work well and thoroughly, and being comparatively cheap.

The St. Louis *Times* says that during the past two weeks the Democratic branch of the Missouri Legislature has done a large amount of very important work. They were kept busy, we believe, and it said that large amounts of money were won and lost. But keno is an illegal game, is it not? At least, if we remember correctly, a number of the members of this "branch" were lately indicted for indulging in it.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

Death of a Well Known Character in Washington County, Pa.

[From the Brownsville Clipper.]

William W. Hawthorn, Esq., died at his residence in Millsborough, Washington county, Pa., on Sunday morning, the 18th inst., aged about seventy-five years. At the age of about thirteen, he was afflicted with rheumatism, which affected his extremities so seriously as to deprive him of the use of both legs and also his right arm. His feet were drawn up against the thighs, and his right arm and hand contorted into everything but a natural position. The flesh on these limbs gradually shriveled away, while his head and body continued to grow into all the proportions of a well-developed man. For the purposes of locomotion he was placed in a box in which, constantly lying on his back, he attended to all kinds of business for the last *sixty years*. He acquired a common English education, and taught school for a number of years, and at the time of his death was serving his seventh term as a justice of the peace, having acted in that capacity for nearly thirty-five years. He used the pen with his left hand, and wrote a very accurate and legible hand. In 1833 he was awarded a contract for carrying the United States mail on the route between Pittsburgh and Waynesburg, and also another route, which we have forgotten, and at the expiration of the first term he was awarded the contract a second term. He kept a number of horses and faithful employees, but he superintended the whole business himself, frequently driving in a one-horse spring wagon to Pittsburgh, Washington and Waynesburg, with only a small boy for company.

At the age of twenty-three or twenty-five he eloped with a Miss Wilson, and was married without the consent of her friends, but she being of suitable age for matrimony, no trouble ensued. His wife proved to be a valuable helpmate for a man in his peculiar situation, and as time sped away she bore him twelve or thirteen children.

He possessed an iron will, and almost an iron constitution, and by dint of indomitable energy and economy, he accumulated quite a respectable amount of property. Compelled, as he was, to remain continually in a recumbent posture, he wrote with his paper on a small board placed across his breast; and by the necessary habit of keeping his head raised upward and forward, the muscles of his neck acquired sufficient strength to enable him to hold his head in that situation for hours without apparent fatigue.

PERSONAL.

Steele Mackaye, who is practicing Delsarte's system of elocution at the St. James Theater, New York, is described as tall, handsome and thoroughbred, very like Edwin Booth in face and manner, and a more enthusiastic lover than Booth is. Whether he has genius seems to be yet a mooted question.

Gossip has it that General Belknap, the Secretary of War, will some day marry the widow Mrs. Bowers, his sister-in-law. Mrs. Bowers is a beautiful Kentucky woman, of a soft, retiring manner, and a warm, gentle affectionate disposition.

Ristori, the famous tenor, is still in Chicago, seriously ill. The illness is not a mere cold or an indisposition, but a sudden and serious affliction which has caused grave apprehension to his friends. The whole country is interested in his recovery, and will await with solicitude further developments.

The centenary of the poet Coleridge—marvelous in imagination and vast in intellect—is close at hand, occurring on the 21st of October of the present year.

Hon. W. R. Sevier, a Conservative Union member of the Senate of Tennessee, recently resigned his seat in that body, and, in an address to his constituents giving his reasons therefor, he describes the extent to which the old rebel element prevails. All the principal offices of the State, he says, are held by those who wore the grey, while "the badge of infidelity is placed upon all men who were friends of the Government during the war, regardless of their sacrifices and efforts in behalf of peace, popular rights, universal amnesty and universal suffrage, since their return to."

Dr. Dollinger has commenced at Munich a series of lectures on the union of the churches.

Some merriment is being made by the press over a remark of Vice President Colfax at the recent Aldine dinner in New York. In proposing a certain toast Mr. Colfax, who is a strict temperance man, called for a generous bumper, "not following my example with cold water, but those of you who like, with *something better*." He asked why he just thinks anything better than water, he don't occasionally take it himself?

The colored West Pointer, Cadet Smith, is said to be engaged to a young lady of Philadelphia—a member of a very aristocratic family.

Prince Poniatowski, the favorite composer of the Empress Eugenie, who was made a Senator of the Empire, and afterward went with the imperial family to England, has returned to Paris, and is now a candidate for Auber's seat at the French Institute.

Mrs. Wharton is not allowed to rest in peace during the interim between her two trials, for, according to a Washington correspondent, the testimony upon the Van Ness case is to be more startling and definite than in the Ketchum tragedy.

Jeff Thompson, ex-rebel General, is now Surveyor General of Louisiana, and is thus described: Long, gaunt, ugly, and garrulous, Jeff haunts the saloons and takes the oath of allegiance (with a little sugar) as often as his fellow-citizens invite him. His stock remark is—I change my religion every week, my politics every day, and my opinion every hour, and yet I can't keep it up.

The sixth anniversary of the Queen of the lyric stage, Parepa Rosa, occurred last Monday. The incomparable artiste was playing an engagement in Philadelphia on the occasion, and a most enjoyable reception was held at the close of the opera. Parepa being presented with numerous articles in wood, many of them medium and handsome, and a purse of one dollar per day. The Kentucky Legislature meets but once in two years, and the average length of the sessions is sixty days, while the Legislature of Massachusetts holds annual sessions of about 170 days. The Massachusetts Legislature is also ahead in the matter of expense. Law in the Bay State is enacted at the high cost of $250,000 per annum, while in Delaware the Legislature costs but $10,000 biennially; in Rhode Island $8,000 annually; in New Jersey $14,000 per year, and in New York $48,000 annually.

Aggravated Indigestion.

Persons who are predisposed to dyspepsia find their sufferings from this cause greatly aggravated by damp weather, easterly winds and sudden changes from a mild to a chilling atmosphere. In the spring, therefore, the pangs of indigestion are seriously augmented by the atmospheric variations peculiar to the season, and it is incumbent upon all who desire to pass through the ordeal of its cold mists and insalubrious gales with easy stomachs, and untormented by the indescribable torments which accompany dyspepsia, to tone and strengthen the digestive organs with a healthful and effective vegetable invigorant; and no one at all familiar with the medical record of the age, can question for one moment that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the tonic best adapted to this purpose.

The credentials of the Great Restorative are unequalled in number and character by those of any other advertised remedy in the world. If ever there was a preparation to rank as a National Remedy, this wonderful specific has a fair claim to the title. For a period of twenty years it has literally been the Champion Tonic and Alterative on this side of the Atlantic. In popularity it has never been approached by any of its would-be competitors, and its annual sales are far in advance of those of any other medicine of its class, that comparisons would be ridiculous. One of two conclusions is inevitable. Either the American people are deficient in common sense, and incapable of rational discrimination, or Hostetter's Bitters is the best preventive remedy for indigestion, bilious fever and ague, biliousness, fever, constipation, rheumatism, nervous complaints, and all maladies of an epidemic or endemic type. The reader will judge for himself which of the two conclusions is most consistent with fact and reason.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!

A Very Large Assortment of FINE TRUSSES.

Constantly on hand and for sale very low, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

CARBOLIC TROCHES.

CARBOLIC TROCHES. JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

DRY GOODS.

Always Complete.

THE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND AT

Jas. Caldwell's.

Pequot and Utica Sheetings 5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Wide.
All the Standard Brands of Shirting Muslins.
Lonsdale Cambric White Goods and Hamburg Embroideries.
Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings.
Barnsley's Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
Honey Comb and Marseilles Quilts.
New Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantines.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Mourning Dress Goods.

A large stock of BLACK SILKS from $1 00 to $5 00 per yard.
FANCY SILKS for Evening Dresses.
A choice lot of STRIPE DRESS SILKS at $1 00 per yard, just opened.

118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

LEGAL.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—At Pittsburgh, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN McCAFFREY, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.
7th

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Have Removed to their New Building,

Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty St.,

OPPOSITE WOOD STREET,

And offer an elegant new stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,

AT

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

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FINE CIGARS—

A FRESH INVOICE
Choice Havana and Key West Cigars,
Just received, including the celebrated Henry Clay brand, La Rosa Espanola, Fa Diavolo, Violeta and Bon Bon Cigars of different sizes and prices. Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets

DRY GOODS.

A NEW STOCK

OF

Millinery Goods,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

New Hats and Bonnets,
New Hat and Bonnet Frames,
New Ribbons, New Flowers,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.

NEW SILK SCARFS,

A FINE VARIETY. ALL WIDTHS.

WHITE SKIRTS,
CORSETS, BUSTLES,
UNDERWEAR.

GENTS' WHITE SHIRTS,
NECK TIES,
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Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

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The Place for Gentlemen!

LET EVERY ONE READ!

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JOS. HORNE & CO.,

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We have just opened a Large and Complete Assortment of

Morison's Star Shirts,

In every grade, with single and 1½ inch Plait, open back for Spiral Studs. Open front, with Button or Spiral Studs. We have also all the Latest Styles of

Neck Wear.

LINEN COLLARS, all shapes.
LINEN CUFFS.
KID AND DOG SKIN GLOVES.
OPERA AND PARTY KIDS, at $1 per pair.

Underwear

In all Grades and Sizes, in White, Clouded, Scarlet and Shetland.

Suspenders.

HALF HOSE, in Scarlet, White, Shet'and, Cashmere, MERINO AND BRITISH COTTON HALF HOSE of all qualities.

Handkerchiefs.

Plain Hemmed and Hemstitched, Initial and Silk Handkerchiefs.
LINEN SHIRT FRONTS AND WRISTBANDS.
NEGLIGE SHIRTS.
SPUN SILK CUFFS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.
TRAVELING SATCHELS AND RAILROAD BAGS.
SILK, ALPACA AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, all sizes.

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FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE.

VERY LOW PRICES.

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114 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

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JEWETT & GOODMAN

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Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by

L. R. NORTON, State Agent,

118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Building and Loan Association

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

SHARES, $200 EACH.

Initiation fees 25 cents on each share. Periodic payments 50 cents on each share every two weeks, with privilege of paying monthly, quarterly or annually in advance, and having six per cent. interest coming back, besides the usual share of profits in the concern.
Stockholders may withdraw at any time, with share of the profits.
Loans may be repaid at any time, with advantage to the borrower.
Each Stockholder has but one vote, and holds as many shares as he sees fit.
No assessments made, and no liabilities incurred.
No private speculation in loans; all moneys go into the Treasury, for the mutual benefit of the Stockholders.
Loans granted only to those who want the money for immediate use; no others allowed to bid. Premium limited.
Borrowers' share in the premiums and interest paid by themselves. Borrowers may in this way use money at the old rate of six per cent. per annum, and may acquire homesteads at an annual expense of very little more than the ordinary rents they are now paying.
Building will be commenced about the second week in March next, 1872.
The fund is selling rapidly. Now if the time to join in, before the Stock advances above par, and while no arrears are to be paid, and have a vote in the election of the Officers at the first regular meeting in March next 1872.
For further information call on

THOS. BINDMAN, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 87 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, or
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We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of PHILADELPHIA CARPETS, TABLE, STAIR and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES and PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, COTTON, YARN, BATTING, WADDING, TWINES, WICKS, CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS, BROOMS, BASKETS, BRUSHES, BUCKETS, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE in the United States.
Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.
Sole Agents for the celebrated AMERICAN WASHER; price $5 50. Over 13,000 sold in six months.
Terms—Carpets, 60 days. All other goods, 30 days net.

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Plaid and Striped Nainsooks,
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A fine assortment of Small Figured, Striped and Plaid, Ball and White P. K.'s.

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Shirt Fronts,
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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds twice a year, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

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Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

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AT 5G AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 28, 1872.

The supply of money has been to-day equal to all legitimate demands, and borrowers have found no difficulty in being accommodated at their regular places of business.

There is some inquiry for local bonds, but no offerings at present prices. The sales at the auction rooms last evening show high quotations for most of the stocks offered, while in one or two cases the wind was pretty effectually taken out of some inflated quotations which have been used to bull the market.

Messrs. Cheney Clews & Co.'s financial circular for the month calls attention to the uneasy feeling caused by the discussion of our claims against Great Britain, and to the fact that our home market has taken up all the government bonds sent home by German and English sellers, showing the complete confidence of our capitalists in these bonds, and in the ultimate success of the negotiations through the Geneva Conference, and says:

"It is not to be lost sight of, that while, for years past, we have been constantly on the verge of such a crisis—parently on the verge of such a crisis—having the exchanges chronically running against us—yet we have always escaped the seeming danger, the foreign demand for our securities in every case ceasing at the moment of threatened exhaustion. This fact in our experience may justly moderate our apprehensions in the present instance. Nor is it to be overlooked that the enormous sum of $32,000,000 of our bonds from Europe will leave a vacuum in investments which will tend to the same way in the effect upon those of the securities are held in Germany. The German financiers will doubtless, to some extent, invest their means in the shares of the new banks and corporations recently established there in great numbers; but all the resources of these will be absorbed by American investments are likely to prefer to employ the proceeds of their bonds in some other of our obligations, or in the Germans look dispassionately upon the present relations between England and the United States, and see, perhaps, less danger in the situation than English investors, there is a limit to the extent to which these fears will be influenced by the diplomatic situation.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112	112½	112½
10-40s	110½	110½	110½
New 5s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	112	112	112
Currency 6s	114	114½	114

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	10:30	11:30	1:30	3:30
February 28, 1872.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112½
Carolina	73½	73½	73½	73½
West'n Union Tel	83½	83½	83½	83½
Quicksilver	50½	50½	50½	50½
Pacific Mail	69	69	69	69
Adams Express			53	
Wells Fargo Ex			73½	
American Express			57	
United States Ex	60½	60½	60½	60½
Central Pacific, 1st	96	96	96	96
N. Y. Central scrip	93	93	93	93
Erie	25½	25½	25½	25½
Reading	114	113½	114	113½
Mich. Central			93	
Michigan Southern	92½	92½	92	92½
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chicago & Rock Isl'd	103	103	103	103
Pac. preferred	91½	91½	91½	91½
North Western	81½	81½	81½	81½
Pac. Mail	70	70	70	70
Pac. preferred	90½	91	91	91
Wabash				
Pac. preferred				
Fort Wayne	95½	95½	95½	95½
Chicago and Alton	44½	44½	44	44
Chicago and Alton, preferred				
Rock Island	119	119		
Boston, Hoos. & R.	9½	9½		
Hartford & Erie			10½	
New Jersey Central	94	94	94	94
Union Pacific	35	34½	34½	34½
		11:30		12:30
		A.M.		P.M.
Tennessee State bonds		67		68
South Carolina, July		68		68½
South Carolina, new		59		59½
Missouri sixes		93½		93½

—The State of Minnesota has so long delayed the payment of its bonds that the holders of those obligations have petitioned the Legislature to make some immediate provision for meeting their liabilities. The bonds issued in aid of railroads by authority of a constitutional amendment, on the security of six hundred thousand acres of land owned by certain railroads. When the bonds failed in the payment of interest the State foreclosed the mortgages, and the bondholders claim that there has been a direct breach of the contract, in that no provision has yet been made for their payment. Gov. Ramsey in his message to the Legislature of 1871, said that the State could better afford to pay these bonds after the equivalent originally proposed had been received. It is a somewhat singular coincidence—an assertion which gains favor from the fact that while only half of the five million dollars in bonds provided for by the loan bill has been paid out, more than 200 miles of road are now in operation, the bill proposing only 500 miles. The petitioners appear to have a strong case, and the State of Minnesota seems to have been guilty of a sort of bad way repudiation. Especially deserving of condemnation is the constitutional amendment restraining the legislature from paying the bonds at all.

—The decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the effect that the New York Central and Hudson Company must pay the dividend tax on the gross earnings of the amount of gross receipts for payment of about $800,000 by the company or a little less than one-half of the amount at first claimed by the government.

The course of our foreign trade is just now attracting much attention from the unusually large amount of goods imported and also taken out of bond. The import entries of dry goods at New York during the past week amount to $3,135,996, and of general merchandise, $4,906,209, making a total of $8,028,864, as against $7,319,239 the previous week, and $7,696,147 for the week ending February 28, 1871, an increase as compared with the latter period of $514,192. The export clearances of domestic produce from that port for the week ending February 20 were $4,089,290. The export of specie amounted to $256,996, and since January 1, 1872, $2,128,565. The Treasury sold a million gold on Wednesday, and will close the Treasury programme by purchasing a million bonds on Thursday next. The prospect commences the prepayment of March good interest this morning. The customs receipts of the week amounted to $1,921,816, and the disbursements of coin interest $471,312.

To these large imports and consequent demand for customs is the late firmness in gold due, though we find lower rates in consequence of the expectation that the Treasury will be apt to supply the customs of this week through the medium of the 4½s, tomorrow's offering. While the sales have been chiefly at 112½, yet the range thus far is 112¾@112⅝. The rates paid for having balances carried were 4, 5, 4½, 5, 5½ and 6 per cent.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62½
Phila. and Erie	26½	North Penn'a R. R.	49
Lehigh Navigation	32½	Camden and Amboy	125½
Catawissa	25½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	38½	Reading	56½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1872.

REMARKS.—There has been a further advance in cut nails, brads and spikes. There has also been an advance in soda ash. Butter, under increased receipts, is declining in price. Eggs are dull and 1 wer. There has been a sharp advance in all grades of all brands. Dressed turkeys and chic ens have advanced. The weather is pleasant, and notes of preparation for the spring trade are heard on all sides. The opening of navigation will relieve the value of this source of inter-communication with the city, in proof of which we note the arrival by Monongahela sack water, in one day, of 249 bbls flour, besides heavy invoices of grain and other products.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.—The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,441	10,890	
Apples, bbls	1,330	2,678	4,008
Cheese, boxes	899	235	1,134
Corn, sacks	5,092	2,740	7,832
Wheat, sacks	5,206	5,038	10,244
Barley, sacks	1,191	3,806	4,997
Rye, sacks	887	1,654	2,541
Oats, sacks	14,186	12,350	26,541
Potatoes, packages	340	592	932
Bacon, pieces	8,992	17,102	25,358
Bacon, tierces	190	28	221

TABULAR STATEMENT.—The following are the receipts for February for the past four years:

	Feb. 1872.	Feb. 1871.	Feb. 1870.	Feb. 1869.
Flour, bbls	22,644	19,884	21,084	19,229
Apples, bbls	2,709	3,202	2,972	8,099
Cheese, boxes	608	1,514	2,076	1,629
Corn, sacks	15,514	9,143	12,638	22,638
Wheat, sacks	18,417	19,157	28,502	37,155
Barley sacks	19,089	15,118	21,992	9,112
Rye, sacks	5,690	5,691	5,393	5,310
Oats, sacks	14,504	13,426	18,262	48,555
Butter, packages	875	999	2,020	1,444
Bacon, pcs	1,886	14,108	31,132	42,981
Bacon, bbls			1,404	106
Total	106,221	106,606	150,717	196,631

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—The supply is fair and demand good. Winter fair to prime at $4 50@5 00 per bbl; common $3; fancy $5@5 50 per bbl; receipts 166 bbls.

ASHES.—There has been a further advance, and we are reported light stocks. Following are the ruling rates of the market: Soda ash, common to prime, 5½@6c; sales of 100 bbls; pearls 10c; receipts 11c. Demand active.

BUTTER.—Sales prime at 60@70c per gallon; common to fair 45@55c.

BRANS.—Prime Navy @ 2 25@2 50 ₱ bush. Supply light and market firm.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Sales at $ 00@5 50 ₱ barrel for a prime article; $3 75@4 00 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN.—Demand light with sales at prices within the range of 7@8c ₱ lb.

BRIDGE.—Market quiet at $4 50 for fancy; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 ₱ doz.

BARREL POWDER.—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Hazard $1 75, $2 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER.—The receipts are on the increase which has had the effect of reducing prices. We now quote choice roll at 27@28c; good 24@26c; medium 18@18c; common 8@16c. Receipts 82 packages.

BACON.—R. Patrickson & Co. report the market quiet and firm at the following quotations: Sugar-cured hams 18½@19c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8¾c; clear 9c; rib b. bacon 7½c; clear do 10½c; smoked beef 16½c; mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 10½c; lard in tierces 9¾c, steamed 9¼c, kettle 10c; lard in kegs and buckets 10¾@11c; pigs feet per ½ bbl, $2 50; Monongahela green meats 4,881 pieces, tierces 18.

BEANS.—$3 @3 25 ₱ bush; large barrels $11 00@12 00; extra cured $9 00@10 00.

CHEESE.—Prices are very firm and tend higher. We quote New York Goshen at 16c; Golden 15½c; Ohio Factory 16c; Dairy 14c. Receipts light.

CANDLES.—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CANNON OIL.—Prices are lower with sales at 90@95c ₱ gallon.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales Sackett's Bell Berries at $12 00@15 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey, cultivated, $12 00@15 00.

CEMENT.—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 @3 75; Robertson $2 50; Rosendale $4 00 @4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; dead plaster $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl. Demand fair.

CURRANTS.—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.—The crop being well nigh exhausted, and some time intervening ere the new will come upon the market, causes prices to rule stiff, and higher rates are anticipated. We quote as follows: Dried apples 7a8½c; peaches, halves new, 10@10½c; quarters 8@9c; peaches, mixed 7¾a8½c; quarters fasc; currants, new crop, 10c; cod 8c; layer raisins, per box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12@12½c for new. Prices tend upwards.

EGGS.—Further increased receipts prices are lower. We quote prime fresh at 27@28c ₱ dozen; salted 24@25c.

FLOUR.—No change in either mill or store rates, and we quote as follows: Store-choice amber, bbls $8 25; bags $8 Snow Flake, bbls $7 75; bags $7 75; Eagle Mills, bbls $7 75; White River, bbls $7 75; bags $7 50; Crescent's, ruling $7 25; Gardner's, $7 25; Gem, bbls $5 50, Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $8 90; Fan Handle, southern amber, b ls $7 90; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 50. Small lots of flour, in sacks. Store: amber $8 25 ₱ bbl; Snow Flake $8 00; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lilly $7 25; Gem and $7 25; Island $7 75. Country brands are held firmly at $6 @6 50.

FISH.—Following the ruling rates of the market: Lake herring at $5 25 ₱ half bbl. Whitefish scarce at $6 50 per half bbl. Mackerel—No 1 inspection, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 75@5 00, and $2 50@2 75 in kits. No. 2 fall, medium, and No 3 large. New Labrador, split, 4½ lbs; no round, $6 50.

GLUCERITE.—We advance the price of syrups 5c ₱ gallon all round. Other articles remain unchanged in price. The reported active.

Coffee—Fancy 26c; prime 25c; good 23¾c; fair 23¼a 23½c; Java 28a30c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ₱ packages, 25c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 10¾c; cut loaf 11¼c; A 10¼c; extra C 10¼c; C 9¾c; Ex C 9¼c; C 12c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¼c. P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10¼11c; fair to good sugars 10¼c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11¼c.

Syrups—Lauveneyer & Meyer No 1, H. & E. Extra 35c; White Honey 65c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

Molasses—New Orleans, fair to prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 23c; Cassia, bark 56c; cloves, bark 45c; ground 45c.

GRAIN.—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past twenty-four hours.

Wheat, sacks	737	Corn, sacks	1,133	
Oats, sacks	220	Rye, sacks	485	
Barley, sacks	515			

Although the receipts are on the increase since the opening of navigation, we have no quotable change to note in prices. We quote as follows: Prime red winter wheat $1 60a1 65. Oats—The market is dull and stocks crowding upon hands. All low grades proposed to realize. Prices are as yet unchanged, and we quote car load lots at 48a50c for mixed to prime white. Holders are firm in their views, and do not seem disposed to make concessions. Corn—There is a better inquiry, though no change in prices, with sales of mixed on track 58c, and in elevator, free, at 60c; ear held at 58c for mixed and 60c for prime yellow. Rye—There is a fair inquiry for prime, and in ready sale at $1 per bush. Barley unchanged at 75a 80c for spring and 85a90c for fall.

HAY.—Car load lots baled at $23a25 per ton as to quality.

HOPS.—7@8 at 60a70c ₱ lb; old 70a 80a44c ₱ lb.

HUSKS.—In good demand at 2½a2¾c.

HONEY.—Sales at 25a30c ₱ lb. Demand limited.

HOMINY.—Kenyon's Kentucky $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190@195.

HOMINY.—$5 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra 58a58c; No 2, 52a54c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 58a58c.

LIME.—Fairview quoted white $2a2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

LARD.—Sales at 9¾@9¾c ₱ cwt; seconds $1 45 at 75; shorts $1; rye shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50 ₱ cwt.

MEALS.—Jackson's Kentucky $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190@195.

MOMINY.—$5 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra 58a58c; No 2, 52a54c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 58a58c.

LIME.—Fairview quoted white $2a2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MOLASSES.—Sales at 44a45c ₱ gallon. Demand active.

NOVA.—Baltic Pipe Nova.—Sales of 5½-lb cans at $1 50; ¾ ₱ bl; 1-lb $6 50 doz.

NEEDS.—Clover seed $6 50@6 75; timothy seed $3 75 @4 00.

NAILS.—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

NUTS.—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—Demand fair with sales at 8a8½c per lb.

WILLOWS.—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95c a $1 00; proof rectified $1 40a1 50; rye and corn $1 @1 60 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 @5 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1872.

Following is the revised card rates for Cut Nails, Brads and Spikes, as manufactured and sold in this city, which took effect on the 27th inst.:

4d and 5d, fencing and brads, ₱ keg $5 00
6d and 7d, fencing and brads 5 25
8d and 10d, fencing and brads 5 50
40d and 50d 5 75
20d 6 00
30d 6 50
3d, fine flished nails 7 25
4d, fine flished nails 7 50
10d to 20d, casing nails 5 75
8d and 9d, casing nails 6 00
6d and 7d, casing nails 6 25
10d to 20d, finishing nails 6 25
5d, finishing nails 6 50
6d, finishing nails 6 75
4d, finishing nails 7 00
Clinch nails 6 75
Cut spikes, 3 to 6 inch 5 75
Horse Shoe Nails—No 8, 7½ inch, $8 00; No 7, $7 50; 7¼ inch, $6 75; 7¾ inch, $6 50; 7½ inch, $6 00; 7¾ inch $5 75.

Nails are ₱ keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ₱ cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalents. No discount on bills of less than $50.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

February 27.—The supply of pig iron is quite light, and hot blast charcoal is higher and very firm at the advance. Bar iron is also firm but without change:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry	$45 50@47 50
No. 2 foundry	46
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Missouri	$50@60 Car-wheel. $55@60
STONE COAL IRON.	
No. 1 foundry	$43@44 Forge $40
No. 2 foundry	40@42
BLOOMS PER TON.	
Charcoal	$90@95
SCRAP IRON.	
Cast	$1 20@1 30 Wrought $1 60@2 00
BAR IRON.	
Common ₱ lb	4 2-10 Charcoal 5½
SHOES PER KEG.	
Horse shoes	$5 50@5 75 Mule shoes $6 50@6 75

—*Enquirer.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was devoid of animation, buyers continue shy and were not inclined to operate. Prices are the same as last quoted, in the absence of sales we can only furnish the rates wanted.

CRUDE.

The asking figures for deliveries were: Spot 10½c; S. O. all year 10½c; B. O. all year 12½c. For quotations in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market weak, holders asking for Eastern delivery: Spot 21½c; February 21½c; March 22½c. We did not learn of any transactions.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 28.—The *Courier* says: There were considerable transactions, and business was more lively. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$3 45
500 bbls upper road, spot.....3 50
300 bbls upper road, spot.....3 55
4,200 bbls lower road, spot.....3 60
2,000 bbls Oil City.....3 80
1,000 bbls Oil City.....3 82½

NEW YORK, February 28.—Closing of 27th.—Crude in bulk is a trifle higher, with fair inquiry; sales of 2000 bbls at 12c, closing at 11¾@12c; refined held firmer with sales of 3,000 bbls at 22½c. Philadelphia: Market strong with a moderate demand; refined is quoted at 21½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 28.—Market very quiet and dull; $3 65 asked, $3 60 is bid.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—Market quiet and dull at $3 50.

OIL CITY, February 28.—Market dull and nothing doing; on lower road held at $3 60; at Oil City, $3 80.

TITUSVILLE, February 28.—Market dull and nothing doing, at $3 40 for spot.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—Market quiet; S. W. 21½c; crude 11c; refined 21½c; February 21½c; March 22¼c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, February 28.—Refined 22½c; crude 11a11¾c; market much stronger and steady.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—Market quiet and dull at $3 60.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—February 21¼c; March 22¼a22½c; April, crude 11c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 28.—Market dull and quiet at $3 55a3 60.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
J. Clark	Eclipse Oil Works	312
H. McGarvey	Holdship Oil Works	314
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	154
S Duncan	Standard Oil Works	504
S S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	74
J Bushnell	National Oil Works	99
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	308
J Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	148
J P Tack	Heath & Co	320
J P Tack	Standard Oil Works	508

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Eclipse Oil Works	382	Holdship Oil Works 314
Sunbeam Oil Works	154	Standard Oil Works 1,192
Peerless Oil Works	74	National Oil Works 99
Keystone Oil Works	148	Irwin & Davis 936
Crystal Oil Works	308	
Total		4,460

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 28, 1872.

J H McKee & Son, 821 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Wormser, M & Co, 95 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Wm McKelvy & Co, 284 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & Co, 300 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
National Oil Co, 524 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 524 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total.....2,548

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week have been fair, both at through stock and those intended for sale here. In quality the offerings were rather common, very few good cattle being on sale. The number of buyers here is not quite so large as usual. The market opened up this morning with a fair supply offering; trade ruled slow, buyers holding off. Prices are from 25c to 50c lower than last week, and at the decline sales are hard to make. Buyers complain that the quality of the stock is poor, and it seems they do not want much common stock. Following are the prices current for the different grades: Extra $5 50 to $6 00 for steers, $6 25 to $6 75; prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 to $6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 75 to $5 25; bulls, $2 75 to $3 50; cows, &c., $3 50 to $4 50.

Hogs

The receipts of hogs fair and fully up to if not greater than the demand. The market to-day ruled exceedingly dull and slow, very little stock changed hands. Advices from the East are not of a favorable character and buyers are wanting to purchase at lower figures. Sales were made of prims hogs today at $5 20 ₱ hundred lbs, which may be considered the top of the market. Following are the ruling prices: Extra Philadelphia $5 30 to $5 40; prime Philadelphia $5 00 to $5 10; prime Yorkers $4 60 to $4 80; common $4 35 to $4 50.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep this week up to date have been heavy. The market is slow and dull, with no very good feeling, at prices about ¼c lower than yesterday. At this writing it looks as if trade would be slow the balance of the week. Following are the current rates for the different grades: Extra $5 00 to 5 25, $5 00; prime, $5 to 90 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; medium, $5 to $5 25; common, $5 25 to 5 65.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

February 27.—The demand for consumption has been good, and prices fully sustained. There will be no decline until the stock can be replenished. We quote:

Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered	.00@.00
Ohio river, delivered, ₱ bush	.00@.00
Cannel, delivered, ₱ bush	.00@.00
Gas Coke, at Works, ₱ bush	.00@.00
Gas Coke, delivered, ₱ bush	.00@.00
Hard Foundry Coke, delivered, ₱ bush	.18@.20

WOOL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

February 27.—Nothing has transpired to change the general features of the trade. We have no stock but tuest pulled, and but little of that. Business, of course, is very dull, and prices nominal. We continue rates as follows:

Tub washed	52a53c
Fleece, washed, manufacturing	55a60c
Fleece, washed, combing	55a60c
Unwashed, manufacturing	45a50c
Unwashed, combing	45a50c
Pulled	42a45c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 28, 1872.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand at lower rates by 1c@2c; spring 1 @1 25; cash and seller March, 1 26@1 26½; No 2 quiet and a trifle easier at 1 23. Rye—No 2 mill and inactive at 73c. Barley—No 2 fall at 1 30@1 32.

HIGH WINES—Easier at 85a85½c for iron bound.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull at $5 00a5 10.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork easier at $12 25 cash; $12 20@12 30 seller March and $12 35 seller April. Lard quiet at 8½@8¾c. Hams and shoulders quiet at 8½@9c; green hams 6½a8c. Bulk meats quiet; loose shoulders 4½c; sides 5½c. Dry salted shoulders 4½c; sides 5½c; sides, clear rib, 6c; do near 6½c.

HOGS—Active at $4 90a4 70.

CATTLE—First to 2d at 50c decline.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Cotton less active and lower; middling uplands at 22½c. Flour—Receipts, 19,000 bbls; sales, 21,000 bbls; State and Ohio common to good extra $6 70a7 00; good to choice $7 05a7 60; white wheat western extra $7 60a7 85; extra Ohio $6 95a7 65. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Whisky scarcely so firm at 90½c. Wheat dull; No 2 spring $1 54a1 55; winter red western $1 60; white western $1 80. Rye quiet; western, store, 92a93c. Barley steady. Malt quiet. Corn in moderate demand; new western mixed, 55a56c; old 70a[illegible]; old and new western mixed 57c. Oats more active; western in fair demand; 50a52c; Ohio 54a56c. Eggs unsettled at 27a30c. Hay unchanged. Hops dull; State 25a55c; Eastern and Western 25a55c. Provisions—Pork firmer; new mess more active; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Belle Lear, Memphis, Department—Arrived—Louis; Jennie Howard, Arkansas. Warm and rainy; thermometer 60.

Western 25a55c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; middles quiet; long clear 7¾c; long Lard more active; No 1 to prime steam 9¾a9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter quiet at 11a22c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, February 28.—Cattle—receipts 1,200 making the supply since Monday 5,125 cars, and 262 last week. Market active and prices 5c less than last week for common and 5c less for good. Sales 754 Canada steers of 786 to 1,246 lbs at $4 30a 5 35; 15 Canada oxen of 1,526 lbs at $5 80; 36 Iowa steers of 1,115 lbs at $5 35a5 50; 167 Indiana steers of 1,185 to 1,570 lbs at $5 40a5 75; 118 Illinois steers of 1,043 to 1,543 lbs at 5 20a5 75, and 96 averaging 1,327 lbs on private terms; 79 Ohio steers of 1,197 to 1,494 lbs at $5 25a5 60; 11 Missouri steers of 1,253 lbs at $5 75; 232 head through to-day and 1,200 at $4 75. Sheep—receipts 3,385, making the supply since Friday 15,312, against 14,964 last week. Market firm and steady at an advance of 50c on western over last week. Canadas are rather dull, being out of season and 25c less than last week. Sales 470 Ohio sheep of 96 lbs at $4 75a5 00; 55 on private terms; 519 of Michigan sheep of 85 to 93 lbs at $7 50 sos 30; 570 Canada sheep, landing on N Y at 12 lbs at $7@7 50. Hogs—receipts 2,436; supply since Friday 15,312, against 14,964 last week. Market quiet, buyers apart. Sales 200 at $4 50a4 65 for light and fair medium; heavy $4 65; extra $5.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The dry goods market is steady with only a moderate inquiry for staple cottons, while woolens and woolen shawls and loose dress goods are in improved request at relatively low rates, as compared with the prices of wool and yarn. Worsted and alpaca braids are in improved demand, and prices of some descriptions are on the rise, while others are unchanged. All low braids have improved. Heavy brown brown drills are firm and in moderate demand at 15½c, and heavy brown sheetings at 14½c for favorite makes. Ohio tobacco and Nashville are selling at 13½c. Cones—Langstaffa and Nashville are being somewhat advanced as follows: D 11½c, G 12½c, S 13½c and W 15½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—Flour steady and unchanged, but held firm at 16a17c. Cotton quiet; middling 22c. Flour active and firm; extra family $7. Grain quiet and firm; white wheat $1 60a1 65; amber, $1 50a1 60. Corn, old, sacked, 62c; oats, prime, sacked, 50c; rye 90c from store. Provisions quiet; demand moderate. Mess pork firm, new, $13 50. Bulk meats held at 13 50. Bacon—shoulders 6½c; sides, clear rib, 7½c; do clear [illegible]; hams, sugar cured, 12c; shoulders 5½c; sides, clear rib, 6¼c; clear 6¾c packed. Lard, kettle. Whisky quiet at 86c. Tobacco firm; sales 300 hhds.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—Cotton dull; middling 22a22½c. Flour dull; family $5 45a6 70. Wheat scarce and higher at $1 60@1 65. Corn dull and lower at 45a46c. Rye firm. Oats steady. Barley steady at 75c. Provisions and oils unchanged. Eggs steady at 26c. Lard quiet at 9¼@9¾c. Butter, bulk 9¼@9½c. Bulk meats firm, the continued heavy shipments from New York made holders firm; held at 6½c. Bacon firm, shoulders 4½c, sides 6½c. Bulk meats firm, shoulders 5,400. Whisky dull; sales at 86c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Metals—Manufactured copper firm; ingot lake. Metals—Manufactured Pig iron steady; $28a42; American $40a43; refined English and American $50a55; Scotch $50a55. Russia sheet a shade firmer at 16c, gold; nails firm; cut $5; clinch $6 50a $7; horseshoe $9a$8c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—Flour dull; market bare. Wheat dull; red $1 60a1 62; amber $1 64a 1 65; white $1 75a1 90. Corn active; yellow 66a66½c; mixed western 66c. Oats dull; white 55a56c. Mess pork $14 50a14 75. Lard very firm at 8½. Whisky unchanged.

Auction Sale of Coal in New York.

NEW YORK, February 28.—100,000 tons of Scranton coal was auctioned to-day at the following prices: Lump $3 40a3 42½; steamboat $3 71½; egg $3 52½a3 72½; grate $3 55a6 65; stove $4a4 25; chestnut $3 50a3 55.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 28.—Wheat dull and lower; extra $1 62; No 1 $1 57. Corn dull and declined to 49½a49½

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Emperor William's Health Improving.

BERLIN, February 28.—The health of the Emperor William is improving.

Capture of a Russian Spy.

VIENNA, February 28.—A Russian spy has been detected at Lemberg sketching the fortifications, and condemned to a year's imprisonment.

The International Society is reported to be organizing strikes, with the object of preventing the International Exposition here.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, February 28.—The steamship Parthia, damaged yesterday by collision, will be detained some days for repairs.

QUEENSTOWN, February 28.—Arrived: the steamer Batavia, from Boston.

WHISKY "CORNERED."

A Louisville Firm Buy Up All the Old Whisky in the Country—$3,000,000 Invested in the Prison Filling Fluid.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—One of the greatest whisky transactions in the history of the trade was developed here to-day. It is the sensation of the hour among men engaged in the business. It appears that the firm of P. Suit & Co. have effectually cornered the market in old whiskies. It is said they have been planning this movement for months, and at length succeeded in accomplishing their objects. Newcombe, Buchanan & Co., acting as the commission merchants of Suit & Co., have bought up all the available stocks of old whiskies in the United States, which of course includes about all in the world. Their purchases in New York city alone amount to over a million dollars, and the aggregate reaches about three millions. This purchase embraces nearly all the reliable old whiskies in the market, and will therefore probably affect the price of all other grades. It is the largest and most important whisky transaction ever known in this country. Among the heaviest purchases was the stock of Chas. Backman, of New York, sixteen hundred barrels, accumulated since 1857, and other stocks in this State and different parts of the country.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Another Lease by the Southern Security Company Ratified.

LITTLE ROCK, February 28.—The consolidation of the Memphis and Little Rock and Little Rock and Fort Smith roads was ratified last night, under the name of the Memphis, Little Rock and Pacific Railroad Company, with the following Board of Directors: Samuel Tate, C. G. Scott, A. McDonald, H. L. Brinkley, Wm. Farrington, Henry Page, A. T. Lacy, R. D. Williams and John O. Stoddard. The lease of the two roads to the Southern Security Company from January 1, 1873, was signed. The line of the consolidated railways gives three hundred and fifty miles of road forming the most direct route to Texas and the Indian country. Samuel Tate was elected President of the new company.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in the Gulf States will probably move northeastward over the valley Thursday, and light snow turning to rain [illegible] from the Ohio river to Lake Michigan, with increasing and possibly dangerous northeast winds on the upper lakes, easterly winds possibly, with rain prevail Thursday morning in the south Atlantic States, and extend northward to New York during the day. Northerly winds with rising barometer and partially cloudy or clear weather prevail in New England; westerly winds and clearing weather prevail in the Middle States, and gales and snow storms are not anticipated for Wednesday night on the Atlantic or gulf coasts.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Salem Baptist Church, five miles from Independence, Mo., last Saturday, George Webb was shot and killed, and James Aid and David Hamilton wounded, in an affray arising out of a family difficulty.

The sheriff of Franklin county, Missouri, a day or two since seized, at Washington, in that county, the machine shop, a lot of bridge material and several cars of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, for non-payment of taxes. On Tuesday he seized the shops and other property at Pacific City belonging to the same road, and also a large lot of personal property belonging to the Atlantic and Pacific Road, in the same place and on the same account.

A change of venue has been granted in the cases of Aldermen Busse and Powell, of Chicago, charged with accepting bribes.

The Germans in San Francisco are organizing clubs for the purpose of participating in the coming Presidential campaign.

The body of Clement McCausland, Deputy U. S. Marshal, who perished in a recent storm while pursuing escaped prisoners, was found on Tuesday ten miles from Frog Point, in Dakota Territory.

A dispatch from Salt Lake says the Directors of the Emma mine, consisting of E. Bridges Williams, M. P., Senator Stewart, of Nevada, George P. Lawrence, Prof. B. Silliman, of Yale College and James M. Seloren, had just returned there from Little Cottonwood canon after a perilous and fatiguing trip through tremendous snows and fearful avalanches. Senator Stewart was seriously ill from throat disease.

The Union Pacific Railroad is again open and trains running regularly, but snows on the mountains are likely to interrupt it until May.

Bernhard Lessler, saloon keeper at Hamilton, Ohio, yesterday shot and killed a negro named Ed. Miller in the act tapping a till.

At Cincinnati, last evening, as Mr. John Perry, one of the editors of the *Gazette*, was walking home with his wife, John Walden, an Irish laborer, approached Mr. Perry and struck at Mrs. Perry with a club, but did not hit her. He then struck Mr. Perry, crushing his hat without hurting him. Mr. Perry grappled the villain, when both went down. Perry under. People on the street rushed up, caught and held Walden until the police arrived and arrested him. Walden is reported to have made a similar assault upon another man and his wife only a few weeks ago. He has no malice against either Mr. or Mrs. Perry, and does not disguise his motive.

The Trade of Chicago.

In the annual report of the trade and commerce of Chicago, compiled by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of that city, it is stated that during the past year the receipts were as follows: Flour, 1,412,177 barrels; wheat, 14,439,656 bushels; corn, 41,853,138 bushels; oats, 2,011,788 bushels; barley, 4,049,400 bushels; wool, 27,026,621 pounds; hides, 25,026,634 pounds; lumber, 1,039,328 feet; cattle, 543,050, add live hogs, 2,380,083. During the same time the shipments were: Flour, 1,285,847 barrels; wheat, 12,905,449 bushels; corn, 36,716,030 bushels; oats, 12,151,247 bushels; rye, 1,325,899; barley, 1,798,113 bushels; wool, 24,351,524 pounds; hides, 22,462,864 pounds; lumber, 541,223 feet; cattle, 401,927, and live hogs, 1,102,286. With the exception of wheat, the report shows that the various receipts were considerably less than during the previous year. The quantity of wheat received during 1870 was 17,394,469 bushels, an excess of 2,954,543 bushels over the quantity received during 1871.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 28, 1872, 9 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	0	0
Louisville, Ky	0	0	0	1
Memphis, Tenn	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	0	0	0	8
New Orleans, La	0	8	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	0	2	0	0
Shreveport, La	0	4	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	0	2	0	0
St. Paul	1	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss	0	0	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours. Dash — Indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—River declining slowly; seven feet scant in the canal; five feet in the chute; cloudy and cold; mercury ranged from 37 to 42. Business active. Arrived—Emma Floyd, Minnesota, Cincinnati; Kanawha, canal, Nashville, Ingleside, Minneola, canal, Memphis; Emma Floyd, canal, Nashville; Kanawha, Pittsburgh. The Post Boy came through the canal and went to Madison to be dismantled and her machinery transferred to a new boat. The Glasgow is expected to leave for White river to-morrow.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 28.—Cloudy and cool; snowing since 5 P. M. The river has fallen three inches. Port List: Up—Kate Robinson, 10 P. M.; Fayette and Leclaire, New Orleans, 2 A. M. Down—Falls City, 4 A. M.; Mary Ament, 6 P. M.; Morning Star, 3 P. M.; Idlewild, 6 P. M. Business good.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 28.—Down—Robert Mitchell, 12 last night; Kate Kinney, 7 A. M.; Natchez, detained, 12 M. Up—Allen, 5 P. M. Clear and cool; river rising.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, February 28.—Raining all day; river declining. The Mary Boyd arrived from Memphis and Little Rock from above.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—Sugar quiet; common 13@13½c; fair to fully fair 14@14½c; strictly prime 15@15½c. Molasses drooping; fair fermenting 22@26c. Whisky dull at 90@91c. Coffee dull at 20@20½c. Cotton quiet; sales 6200 bales; good, ordinary 21c; low middlings 21½c; middling 22½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 28.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 19½@20c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 28.—Cotton dull; little doing; middlings 21½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 28.—Cotton easier; middlings 21½c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, February 28.—No demand; buyers and sellers apart; middlings 21½c.

Have You Made Your Will?

By a Lawyer of Long Experience.

Reader, if you have any property, as there is a fair presumption in a country like this that you have, it is undoubtedly a question of interest to you what shall be done with it when you are gone. You must part at some time, and may go very suddenly. At any rate, you will probably not live nearly as long as you expect to. If you die without a will, the law will do the best it can in making a just disposition of your property among your relatives. Perhaps you are satisfied to let the law do this for you. If so, very well. But it is altogether probable that you have some preference as to the disposition of your property. You may wish to bestow some of it in charity. This the law will not do for you. You must see to it for yourself, or else let it go undone; and, in letting it go undone, you may be letting a very clear duty go undone. You may have some child that is feeble in body or mind, or that has had special misfortune and needs special consideration. It is for you alone to consider this child. The law knows nothing about its special wants, and cannot provide for them. You may have no children, and may have quite a choice which among your nephews and nieces shall take your property. If so, you must see to it. The law will not select for you. The rich and the poor, the deserving and the undeserving, will all take alike. You may have an adopted daughter whom you have accustomed to comforts and perhaps luxuries, who will be left penniless unless you provide for her. You must remember her, and not trust to the law to do it. And you may, with a rare sense of justice, recognize the right of your good wife to a more ample allowance for her comfort than the law would give her. If so, it is for you to think of her and provide for her. The law does not know what a remarkably good wife she is, and what a special claim she has upon you, and gives her only her fixed and too limited portion, dividing the rest, if you have no children, among collateral relatives, some of whom perhaps you never saw. Consider well, then, whether it is not a clear duty to those whom you love, or to some good object that you might aid, for you to make a will.

And now, in the second place, if you have made up your mind that you ought to make a will, let me say to you most emphatically, make it now. You don't know how soon you will die. Your only sure way is to attend to the matter at once. If you put it off from day to day you will probable never make one. The fact that so many wills are made by men on their death-bed shows how often persons who intended to make a will, and would be very sorry to die without one, neglect it till they find themselves just about to die. Now, let me give you three reasons against postponing the making of your will till you are fatally sick, either of which is reason enough of itself: 1. You may have any day a fatal sickness. You may drop down dead, or be killed in a railroad accident, or be burned up, or be blown up, or drowned. 2. If you have a leisurely health and time, you will probably not be enfeebled, things that you could easily have settled by a little thought when you were well, will trouble and perplex you, and you will very likely decide them unwisely and wrongly. 3. Your will thus made may be contested, and will really invite parties adversely interested to contest it, on the ground of your feeble condition, of which evidence can be easily obtained; and as a result your will is either set aside and all your plans defeated, or, if it is sustained, half your property may be spent in litigation and a life long family quarrel engendered.

And now, in the third place, if you are so thoughtful and prudent as to have made a will, another most important matter is to be considered. Do you keep your will revised and adapted to new circumstances? Have your property doubled since the will was made? Then probably you want to give more to your wife, more to A., more to B., more to the Lord. Consider this. Have you given to any of your children a piece of real estate as his fair share of your property, and have you since sold that real estate so that the will no longer applies unless your will is changed? Look well to this. The writer, who has had long experience as a lawyer, can recall many cases where most unfortunate results have followed to pain the neglect to keep a will in order. Everybody has heard of the Washburn will case. After the will was made by which Mr. W had made ample provision for a cherished wife in certain valuable stock, the stock was so changed in form as not to answer the description of the will, and a long and still pending controversy has grown out of it.

And now, in the fourth place, let me say a word to you about what provision you should make for your wife. The laws of the different States vary somewhat, but as a general rule, give a widow a life use of one-third of the land owned by the husband, and an absolute right to one-third of the personal property left after the payment of debts. This rule, under the impression that it is a just one, has very frequently been adopted by husbands in their bequests to their wives. "I give to my faithful and beloved wife her thirds" finds its way, or did a few years ago, into half the wills. Now this is not enough. Unless there are good reasons to the contrary, the wife should have substantially all the property so long as she lives. There is generally no reason, if the property is sufficient, why the family should not be kept up by the wife after the husband is dead just as it was before; and the husband should leave her, if he can, the same means to keep house and be hospitable and charitable that he enjoyed and that was acceptable to his guests. If you give your property, and the whole of it, absolutely to your wife, it will in many cases be the best thing you can do. Your children will be better off for it. If they are justly interested in providing for them as you can be, and if she should survive you for ten or twenty years, she will be far better able to judge what is then best than you can be now. In most instances may have greatly changed, and if you have found her wise and trustworthy through all your married life, you may leave her to act wisely with reference to such changes. There may be peculiar and exceptional cases. Your wife may be a second wife, and not the mother of your children, or you may have good reasons for not trusting her judgment. You must decide upon such cases for yourself, only remember that such cases make it the more important that you do not die without a will.

And while I am talking about wives, I wish to remind them that if they have property of their own it is as important that they make wills as that their husbands do. Many a wife has property it generally comes to her by inheritance, and it may be presumed that her brothers and sisters have property also. If she has no children, she will very naturally prefer that it should go to her husband. To accomplish this she must make a will.

And let me say that for either to make it a condition of a bequest that the other shall forever remain a widow or widower, seems to me selfish and harsh. It may be for the best happiness of either survivor, in later years, to marry again, and ought to be left to the free exercise of the judgment of such survivor in view of the facts as they may arise.

And now let me say to you lastly, though the matter is not last in importance, do not attempt to make or revise your own will, but go to a good lawyer. The writer gives this advice against the interest of his profession. Nothing is more fruitful of litigation and lawyers' fees than badly drawn wills. The learning pertaining to wills is recondite and complicated, and no man who is not a lawyer can hope to understand it. A good fee paid for a well drawn will is the best of economy.

Let me sum up the whole matter in a few words:—

1. Consider well whether you will make a will or die without one.

2. If you think it best to make one, attend to the matter at once.

3. If you have already made a will, see that it is kept in repair.

4. See that your wife is made sure of all she needs, if there is property enough.

5. And go to a good lawyer to have your will drawn.—*Christian Union.*

OHIO NEWS.

A young colored girl in Findlay got angry because her mother scolded her, and tried to commit suicide by hanging herself.

Asa Wisener, an old and respected citizen living near Carey, died on the 18th of February very suddenly, aged nearly seventy-two years, of pleura pneumonia. He was well and hearty, and visited Carey Wednesday before his death.

A man has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Portage county for selling skimmed milk.

Mr. James Welden, one of the pioneers of Richland county, died at Mansfield on the 20th. Mr. Welden had been at Mansfield since 1810, and was in the mercantile business for nearly forty years.

The State Board of Agriculture has decided to give a trial of agricultural implements and machinery in Clarke county, to commence on the 28th of June, and continue from day to day. The competition is not confined to this State alone, but other States are expected to participate in the trial. It promises to be one of the most complete tests of the kind ever held in the State.

The Conneaut *Citizen* of last week contains seven deaths of old persons, ranging from sixty to sixty-eight years. The record is as follows: sixty, sixty-four, sixty-six, seventy, eighty-five and eighty-eight years.

The Geological Board report to the Governor that the surveying of the State is so nearly completed that if the appropriation asked of the Legislature now in session is granted it will be finished during the present year. Fifty-eight counties of the eighty-eight in the State have already been surveyed, and much more done in the others.

The opera house project in Cleveland is going ahead satisfactorily. The "Forest City Opera House Company" has already been organized.

The golden wedding of Nathaniel H. Parks and wife was celebrated at Chardon lately.

The Hubbard (Trumbull county) *Journal* has the following: "Three of the oldest citizens of this township, John Randall, Sr., Jacob Dore and James Gardner, died last week. A strange coincidence occurs in the death of these old people. They were all about the same age, and died on the same day, in the same hour and at about the same moment."

The Mt. Vernon *Banner* has the following: "The Rev. Henry Harvey, D. D., who has been a resident of Knox county for forty-five years, and for thirty-eight years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Martinsburg, died at his home in Martinsburg, on saturday, of scrofulous cancer on the face, and was buried on Tuesday. The deceased was one of the oldest and most esteemed clergymen of the Presbyterian body in Ohio, and was the father of the Rev. D. B. Hervey, of this city."

The farmers of Putman county are said to have been "done" by one Mat. Ewing, who had his residence among them. His standing was good in the community, and took advantage of it to swindle those of whom he purchased. He commenced buying stock, paying a little in advance on each lot, balance to be paid when he sold the stock. With the last lot of hogs purchased in this way, he went East, and had not returned at last accounts. The farmers will lose from $10,000 to $60,000.

The prosecution of liquor sellers in Wooster has begun. A Mrs. Bowers has commenced suit against two west-end grocery keepers for $10,000. Rumors of other important cases are in circulation.

Mulberry Archer, a married man, near Caldwell, Noble county, ran away with a hired girl lately, taking with him $1,000 in cash, and leaving that amount of debts for his wife to pay.

STATE NEWS.

Tyrone is to have new gas works.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Milliken, of Lewistown, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last week.

Dan Rice's personal property is advertised for sale by the sheriff of Erie county.

The Pennsylvania Canal Company are increasing the depth of the canal and raising the bridges over it, for the purpose of accommodating steam canal boats, which are to be pretty generally used during the coming summer.

Thomas Johnston, Esq., of Woodbury, Bedford county, has discovered a large quantity of iron ore on one of his farms.

The new M. E. Church at McConnellstown will be dedicated on the 10th of March.

A vein of gray iron ore has been found on a hill in the southern part of Butler borough.

They have had a fatal case of spotted fever, or *cerebro-spinal meningitis*, in Scranton this week.

Contracts for the erection of a new poor-house in Washington county, to cost $80,700, have been let.

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage February 28, 1872.

	Due.
Box 1,340 Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Deitz, J. A., Lawrenceville, Pa	1
Gott, John, Porter Mill, Pa	1
Hubbard, W. P., Wheeling, W. Va	3
Horn, Edward C., Pittsburgh, Pa	3
Marker, Miss Kate, Allegheny, Pa	30
Moody, Albert, Oakland, Ind	3
Reline, I. W., Blairsville, Pa	3
Liberman & Bro., Messrs. P., New York, N.Y.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, February 28, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of the wave	Change in 24 hrs.	Temperature	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Pressure	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y	30.05	02	24	21	N	7	29.92	B
Cairo	29.77	07	52	08	N W	5	29.82	C
Chicago, Ill	29.98	09	34	20	N W	23	29.82	C
Cincinnati, O	29.91	04	36	13	N E	6	29.80	C
Cleveland, O	30.00	12	26	7	N E	6	29.87	C
Davenport, Iowa	29.77	08	34	20	N W	14	29.82	C
Detroit, Mich	29.96	15	21	7	N E	6	29.87	C
Louisville, Ky	29.91	04	40	13	S E	6	29.80	C
Memphis, Tenn	29.80	12	57	14	N W	6	29.75	C
Nashville, Tenn	29.85	08	50	10	N E	6	29.80	C
New Orleans, La	29.79	18	60	4	N W	6	29.81	C
Pittsburgh, Pa	29.98	05	32	15	N E	6	29.87	C
Shreveport, La	29.79	11	48	3	W	8	29.83	C
St. Louis, Mo	29.85	09	42	20	N W	14	29.82	C
St. Paul, Minn	30.05	02	30	4	N W	6	29.92	C
Saluenge	29.98	03	42	5	S W	5	29.84	C

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm or gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

In the columns noting changes in the barometer and thermometer the minus sign only is used.

THE JAPANESE ARRIVE AND DEPART.

A Short Stay at the Union Depot—The Dignitaries Lunch and Leave.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock the Japanese Embassy, whose mission to this country has already been published in these columns, arrived in our city. They remained for an hour or two at the Union Depot Hotel, and departed for the East at 7:20 P. M. The party comprises about one hundred and fifty individuals from the land of the rising sun, and altogether appeared an intelligent and respectable delegation.

The present Embassy owes, if not its existence, quite its magnificent proportions, to the United States Minister to Japan, Hon. Robert DeLong, who accompanies the Ambassadorial party. Mr. D. has traveled more in Japan than any other foreigner. The conduct of the sunrise legates throughout their transcontinental tour has been greatly promoted by Mr. Charles Brooks, who came with them from San Francisco, and who is the Japanese Consul there.

In the party were five princesses, all quite young and, it is presumed, in Japan would be called pretty.

The chief of the Embassy is Iwakura, said to be the third man in rank in the Empire of Japan. Kido, the Privy Council of Japan is next in rank. He was Chief in the Revolution of 1868, which placed the present ruler on the throne. Okubo is Chief of the Finances of the Empire, and the jolliest looking man. He speaks English fluently and is said to be highly educated. The parties referred to with Ito, master of public works and Yamagoto, and Ambassador, and the rest of the delegation are designated as *attaches* to Iwakura. Iwakura was accompanied by his three sons, who have been in this country for some years attending school near New York, and have joined him at Chicago. They speak English very well but are not particularly communicative.

In passing from the cars to the hotel and on the return trip, the princesses, according to Japanese custom, kept themselves closely veiled. As stated the delegation left for the east at 7:20 P. M., without venturing to take a look "down town" or anywhere else about the vicinity.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

New plays have become so numerous latterly that the production of one here is not much of a novelty. But far the greater number of these new works are not marked by particular merit of any kind. Last evening Miss Ada Gray brought out an emotional play from the pen of Frank H. Norton, of New York, entitled "Leonie, or Love Wins," containing four sets and a prologue. The scenes are laid in France and Arabia. While there are some decidedly weak points in Mr. Norton's production, still it is much better than the average; the plot is good, the incidents well put together, the dialogue fair, and the tableaux beautiful. As *Leonie* Miss Gray displayed great dramatic power, especially in the portrayal of strong emotions. She dressed the part elegantly and appropriately. The support rendered by Messrs. Edwards, Hotto, Everitt, Charles, and others of the stock company, was excellent. The play was well mounted, the new scenery being highly creditable to Mr. Hogg.

"Leonie" will be repeated to-night, and deserves the compliment of a crowded house. Miss Gray has her only benefit to-morrow evening.

On Monday evening "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," will be produced.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Owing to the non-arrival of some of the machinery necessary for the proper production of "Wild Cat, or the Marriage by Moonlight," the piece was not played last night, "Jartine" being substituted, with M'lle. Ravel in the principal character. The attendance was moderately large, and the audience appeared to be well pleased with the entertainment given them.

This evening the sensational play of "Wild Cat" is to be performed. To-morrow night M'lle Ravel will have her benefit, when she will appear in the military spectacular drama of the "French Spy." The Cleveland *Plain-dealer* says: "M'lle Marietta Ravel was complimented last evening with a full house. To say that the 'French Spy' was presented in excellent style would be but feeble commendation—the piece was faultless throughout. M'lle Marietta, in her representation of the Arab boy, was constantly receiving ovations from any of the representatives who have heretofore appeared before a Cleveland public, and her extreme modesty was the theme of special praise. While most of the sensational star-cater especially to the rude and vulgar, M'lle. Marietta Ravel, in her 'French Spy,' courts favor and appreciation from the select and refined. Her *Henri Adhemar* and *Hanet Adhemar* creations upon the broad style of acting, and will win for her wherever she may go, as in Cleveland, hosts of admirers."

Trimble's Varieties

The patrons of the Varieties Theater have little idea of the obligations they are under to Stage-manager Fitzsimmons, in the matter of preparation of the excellent entertainments afforded them. Upon him devolves the greatest amount of labor and responsibility, and all regular visitors of the theater can bear witness that his duties are always faithfully and well done. Thus much by way of preliminary introduction to the announcement that he is to have tendered him only benefit. One of the greatest variety performances ever given in the city may be expected, as a host of performers have volunteered their services, and will appear in addition to the regular company. Turn out and make it a bumper for "Fitz."

New Bank at McKeesport.

At a meeting held at McKeesport on Friday evening, a new banking institution, to be known as the Commercial Banking Company of McKeesport, was organized. Wm. Whigham, was elected President, and Messrs. W. D. Moore, W. C. Harrison, Benjamin Coursin, H. B. Sinclair, J. F. McMullen, J. J. Ryan, B. Cochran, John Neil, W. S. Cramp, J. Lynn, J. C. Anderson, were elected directors. The capital stock is $50,000. A charter has been applied for.

Concert To-Night.

At eight o'clock this evening there will be given a grand concert in the Jewish Synagogue on Eighth street, on the dedication of the new organ. There will be a representation of the best vocal talent of the city on hand, and a highly enjoyable season of music, vocal and instrumental, may be anticipated. Isadore Cobleus, Esq., has the management of the affair in hands, and that is enough to insure its success.

SABBATH SCHOOL WORK.

Annual Convention of the County Sabbath School Association—Interesting Discussions and Addresses.

The annual Convention of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association convened in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was called to order by the President, Mr. Thomas Bakewell. After the singing of a hymn the President read the parable of the talents, and then led the convention in prayer.

Thirty minutes were then spent in devotional exercises, and were participated in by Messrs. J. D. Carlisle, Samuel McMasters, Rev. Thomas Johnston, Rev. I. W. McKeever, Robert Carr and Rev. S. F. Scovel.

The first subject for discussion, "Our Difficulties and Their Remedies," was then announced by the President, and Rev. J. D. Herr was called upon to open the subject. He stated, briefly, that it was not expected that all difficulties could be remedied; but they had assembled with a view to helping one another, and not to criticise or be criticised. Slips of paper were then distributed among the audience, so that those who did not wish to state their difficulties verbally could write them.

Mr. Jones was the first speaker. His difficulty was, how can we best arouse and hold the attention of the children? His answer to this question was, to teach ideas, to interest the class by explaining the meaning of the verses or questions under consideration. It was one thing to have a child learn a verse or a question by note, an I quite another to make it convey the thought or truth to the mind of the child.

Rev. Mr. Dermitt stated that his difficulty was to secure a suitable place in which to gather the inmates of the County Prison to teach them a knowledge of the Savior.

Rev. Mr. Hanna said one difficulty was in getting children to ask questions. To stir up a spirit of inquiry among the children was very desirable. How could this best be accomplished?

Rev. Mr. Herr, in answer to the first difficulty, stated that "heart power" was necessary in order to secure the attention of the class. Intellectual qualifications were not sufficient. He had known teachers of but limited intellectual ability who held the closest attention of their classes on account of the influence they exerted over the hearts of the children. The difficulty in getting children to ask questions was answered. The teacher must let the child know that he loves it and is desirous of imparting knowledge—encourage it to ask questions.

Rev. Mr. Scovel recommended "The Art of Questioning" and "The Art of Securing the Attention" as calculated to remove some of the difficulties suggested.

A number of other questions were suggested. How shall we get the teachers prepared to teach? How can we get more participation? How shall we keep the older scholars in the Sabbath School? How far is the teacher responsible for the conduct of the children? How shall we interest the children? Should any person teach in the Sabbath School who is not a member of the Church? How can a class of boys from ten to twelve years old be kept from talking? How are we to get teachers for our mission schools? Most of these questions were answered very briefly.

J. Bennett Tyler, of New York, was then introduced and spoke upon "The Manner of Teachers." He briefly sketched the manners of many teachers. The faultfinding manner—which charges all sorts of little faults upon the scholars. 2. The magisterial manner—which keeps children at a distance. 3. The rasping manner—which puts every one on the defensive. 4. The gorgeous manner—the kid-gloved, full-dressed, pompous style. 5. The cranking manner—which speaks in an unnatural tone of voice and strained style of conduct are indulged in. The manner-less were very forcibly illustrated. The speaker then dissected the more cheerful phase of the teacher's experience—the loving, affectionate manner, which gained the confidence and love of the boys and girls, and led them to the cross.

After some remarks from Mr. Porter and General Beaver, the convention adjourned until evening.

THE MEETING IN THE EVENING.

A mass meeting of Sabbath School workers was held in the evening, which was largely attended. Rev. E. Thane Miller presided. After the usual introductory exercises, the Chairman introduced Mr. E. D. Jones, of St. Louis, who delivered a brief address.

He commenced by saying that the friends of the Sunday School generally did not claim that the world had yet been reached, although during the past few years great improvements have been made. What was needed was a more liberal and hearty co-operation on the part of parents. Many pastors should be in more intimate relationship with the Sabbath School. The membership generally should attend the school.

The speaker then said that a greater zeal was needed in this cause. He did not mean by zeal, mere enthusiasm, a great noise, but a zeal that will try to learn the wants of the school, and relationship to the family, the church and the community at large. There are many incentives to urge the christian to engage in this work with great zeal. Look at the immense foreign population pouring into this country. The great majority of them have received no religious training, or have been tainted with infidelity and materialism. They must be instructed. While very little influence may be exerted over the parents, the children can be brought into the Sabbath school and instructed in the truths of Christianity, and great good can be accomplished in this way, as the young mind is more susceptible of truth, and can more easily be led to the Savior. If there is no other incentive, this should be enough to fire the heart and kindle into a continual blaze for Christ. The Sabbath school will also prevent desecration of the Sabbath. Sabbath desecration is a growing evil, and Christians must work and toil to remedy it. This can be done the more effectually through the agency of the Sunday school.

Another thing needed by those engaged in the Sabbath school work is an intelligent zeal. The teacher must have an acquaintance with the Bible, and understand it so as to be able to teach it as has been taught by our Savior, understand the nature of the children of his class. Another requisite is that there must be system and order in the school. The next requisite is a religious spirit. Unless the teacher is converted, no scholar in his class will be converted through his teaching. The Sabbath school needs earnest, Christian workers, those whose object is to instruct the children in the plan of salvation, and to lead them to Christ.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Jones, the hymn, "Work for the night is coming," was sung, after which Mr. Wilson Brown, of Cincinnati, was introduced and made a few remarks.

Gen. Beaver was then introduced and made a few remarks on organization in the Sabbath school work.

The words organize and organization are not found in the Bible. There are many members of the body, and they have each their work and organization, oppose it because they cannot find it in the Word of God. They oppose everything for which they can find no direct warrant, and they are often justly censured. Be careful not to do anything for which they find a warrant. This idea of organization is a fundamental one. One is a thing to be attained, and the other is the means for the ends to be attained. There must be an organization to insure success in almost everything. Some will say there was no organization in the mission of Christ. This is a mistake. He organized the church before He left the world. He said to Peter "Upon this rock I will build my church." This meant that Peter was at the head of the organization, and from that day the church has been regularly organized. There are many who believe that we are running this idea of organization too far. In giving the impression that organization will take the place of individual effort. This is a mistaken idea. Organization only gives to each man his appropriate work, and expects him to do it. The speaker then closed his address by stating that the success of the mission work of Sunday schools depended largely upon organization, without which missions could not be maintained.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beaver's address, the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

An Odd Case.

On last Saturday morning the Sheriff was called upon to exercise one of the duties of his office and dispose of, on an execution, some property belonging to a man named John Barkhart, in the Eighteenth ward, opposite Sharpsburg. The unfortunate debtor had a dairy at the place named, and among the assets were five cows and two horses. Owing to the low figures offered for the live stock, it was concluded to postpone the sale until a future period. Meantime, we are informed, the poor animals did not have a bite to eat, nor even a drink of water until last evening, when one of the horses kicked open the stable door and ran out. He was observed kicking the frozen ground loose and then eating it. Inquiry led to the fact that none of the animals had eaten anything from last Friday until the time the horse was discovered yesterday, their owner not having any feed to give them. Some are of opinion that the horses, being in the hands of the Sheriff, he should have seen that they did not starve. It is a question whether the cows will live or not.

Cruelty to a Dog.

Mr. Fred. Muller, a resident of Robinson township, appeared before Alderman Neubert yesterday, and charged Lemuel Anderson and Wm. M. Klein with cuelty to animals. The allegation is that the defendants wantonly, cruelly and maliciously killed a valuable dog, the property of the prosecutor. The information sets forth that one of the defendants, without any cause or provocation, jumped upon the animal, and subsequently, while it was dying from the effects of such treatment, the other obtained a gun and ended its career. If the facts in the case are as charged by the prosecutor, no punishment can be too severe that the law allows. Once more we ask, when will the Prevention of Cruelty Society be in operation?

Escaped and Re-arrested.

The Steubenville *News* of yesterday says Pat. Quinlan who was arrested for stabbing a man sometime ago in Bellair, escaped from the St. Clairsville jail yesterday morning in some unexplained manner. He had six doors to unlock before he could get out, and they were all locked, and everything in good order. When the jailer found the bird had flown. He started for Wheeling and was found in that city about nine o'clock last night. After a scuffle the officers arrested Quinlan and left with him on his return to St. Clairsville.

AN INFORMATION was made before the Mayor yesterday, by Mollie Wilson, who charged Kate Smith with surety of the peace. Kate, it is alleged, had threatened to arrange Mollie for burial. Warrant on the wing for the sanguinary Catharine.

A BROKEN BRAKE.

An Oakland Car Makes Good Time for Once—Narrow Escape of a Number of Passengers.

Although the reckless rate of speed at which the cars on the Oakland line are run, has not made any decided impression on the minds of the public, yet, it must be admitted that a car full of passengers did come down Fourth avenue yesterday on Pacific Express time. It appears that car No. 25 of this line, pretty well filled with passengers, had just commenced the descent of Fourth avenue, after leaving Grant street, when suddenly, the brake chain snapped and the car ran away with the horses. This caused the animals to hurry up considerably in order to keep the car from running over them. Each moment the rate of speed at which the car was going was increased, and it dashed across Smithfield street at a fearful rate. The passengers, as may be imagined, as soon as they became aware of the condition of affairs were greatly frightened and the women screamed lustily. The reins were in the hands of Mr. Rahe, Jr., a son of the Superintendent, who, with considerable coolness, just as the car reached Wood street, lifted the pin out that held the tongue and allowed the horses to gallop off without accident. He then pushed to the rear platform of the car and applied the brake at that end to the wheels and succeeded in checking the car, not, however, until it had collided with car No. 2 of the Citizen's Passenger Railway, which was proceeding in the same direction. The only harm done was the smashing of a dashboard and the scaring of the passengers in both conveyances.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

HAS a requiem been sung over the S. F. T. P. O. C. T. A.—or what?

HON. E. D. GAZZAM, of Philadelphia, was at the Rush House yesterday.

TEN FLATS, containing 30,000 bushels of coal, left our city yesterday for ports below.

DOES the city save any money by having the gas in the street lamps turned off on moonlight nights?

HIS HONOR Mayor Blackmore has not yet given his decision in the Strain-Morgan jewelry case.

HON. WILSON MCCANDLESS has been very much improved in health since he went to Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

A PROMINENT Select Councilman is busily engaged on a two hours speech, on "equalization." It will be read at a meeting of Councils.

COUNCILMEN complain that the *Municipal Record*, as now printed by the proprietors of the "most ancient," cannot be relied upon.

A PUBLIC OFFICIAL was the missile which John McCarmick accused Volly Sinston of hurling at his head yesterday. Alderman McMasters caused Sinston's arrest and held him to bail for a hearing.

YESTERDAY mor